



The News



VOL. 10

NO. 1

RED DEER, ALBERTA, JANUARY 28th, 1914

Subscription \$1.00 per year

"You'll Like These Goods"

A Nice Assortment of Jubilee Enameled Ware Just In.

Bought At a Bargain—Will Be Sold In The Same Manner.
Here is the stock list and the prices.

	Price Each
8 only 1-Quart Mixing Bowls	10
8 " 1-Pint Drinking Cups	10
8 " No. 38 Ladles	10
8 " 12 Inch Basting Spoons	10
8 " 9 " Pie Plates	10
8 " 10 " "	10
8 " 1-Quart Pudding Pans	10
8 " 2 " Apple Bakers	10
8 " 2 " Lip Sauce Pans	10
8 " 1 Pint Cup Dippers	10
8 " 3-Quart Pudding Pans	10
8 " 4 " "	25
8 " 5 " "	25
8 " 1 " Tea Steepers	25
8 " No. 30 Wash Basins	25
8 " 3-Quart Lip Preserve Kettles	25
8 " 2-1/2 Quart Lip Sauce Pans	25
8 " 3 " "	25
8 " 2 " Winders Dippers	25
8 " 3 " "	25
8 " 4 " Mixing or Soup Bowls	25
12 " 4 " Cov'd Duchess Sauce Pan	50
12 " 5 " Lip Sauce Pans	50
12 " 10 " Roll Rim Dish Pans	50
8 " 2 " Tea Pots	50
8 " 3 " "	50
8 " 3 " Coffee Pots	75
4 " No. 9 Spiders	75
8 " 6-Quart Lip Preserve Kettles	75
8 " 8 " "	75
12 " 6 " Princess Sauce Pans	75
12 " 6 " Duchess Stook Pot	75
12 " 14 " Roll Rim Dish Pans	75
12 " 6 " Imperial Potato Cooker	75
4 " 5 " Coffee Pots	1.00
12 " 17 " Roll Rim Dish Pans	1.00
4 " 10 " Seamless Water Pails	1.00
8 " 10 " Lip Preserve Kettles	1.00
12 " 8 " Imperial Potato Cookers	1.25
8 " No. 180 Royal Tea Kettles	1.25
8 " No. 190 " "	1.25
4 " 12-Quart Lip Preserve Kettles	1.25
12 " 10 " Imperial Potato Cookers	1.25
8 " 12 " Seamless Water Pails	1.25

THE WARE THAT WEARS

First Quality. Triple Coated. Acid Proof.
Buy While The Buying Is Good

SMITH & GAETZ

The Hardware People.

Provide for the Rainy Day

There is a way to provide for a rainy day.
It is simple, safe and sure. Save part of your income and deposit it regularly in a Red Deer West Account where it is absolutely safe and will be busy earning profits for you.

\$10 is all you need.

Make up your mind to start right now.

A Red Deer West Account stands for decision, firmness, persistence, prudence, ambition and achievement.

THE SMITH LAND CO.

Owners of Red Deer West. LIMITED
30 ROSS ST. RED DEER

The Best Furniture Co.

EVERYTHING FOR THE HOME

51 FIRST STREET SOUTH RED DEER

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS

Of Venus Chapter O. E. S.

Venus Chapter No. 2, O. E. S., held a special meeting Friday evening, January 16, in the Masonic Hall, for the purpose of installation and initiation.

The candidates received the degree of the Order, after which the Chapter was called off for recess.

When the Chapter was again called to order it was by Sister M. Pigeon, G. Trana, who, as installing officer, and assisted by P. M. Sister J. Pettogher, as G. Marshall, installed the officers for the year as follows:

W.M.—Sister M. Lund.
W.P.—Brother K. M. Byers.
A.M.—Sister S. Springbett.
Secretary—Sister N. Day.
Treasurer—Sister Stone.
Com.—Sister L. M. Rutherford.
Ass't. Com.—Sister L. McBride.
Chaplain—Brother R. Byers.
Marshall—Sister M. Pigeon.
Organist—Brother F. Young.
Ade.—Sister G. Day.
Ruth—Sister L. Brunysrade.
Baths—Sister M. Byers.
Martha—Sister Miller.
Electa—Sister C. Malcolm.
Warden—Sister Rainey.
Sentinel—Brother W. E. Trump.
After the installation the emblematic flowers from the five points of the star were collected, and Sister Lund, W.M. elect, in a few well chosen words, presented them to Sister McKinnon, the retiring W.M. as a small token of appreciation for the efficient manner in which she had conducted the Chapter in the past year.

Sister McKinnon in a neat speech thanked the Chapter for the floral token of their appreciation. She also thanked the officers and members for the assistance and support they had given her during her term of office, and asked that they give the W.M. and officers-elect the same hearty support they had given her.

Other speeches were called for, but owing to the late hour it was decided to hold them over for some other time, and the meeting adjourned to the supper room, where a dainty lunch was enjoyed by all.

A pleasant feature of the evening was a visit from Sister H. Campbell, of Seattle, Wash.

Curling Notes

CLUB CUP.

Division A still lies between Hanna, Gibson, Plaxton and Clarke, the latter two having five games each to play.

Division B lies between Hacking, Campbell, Stephenson and Carscadden, with the latter two to play each other, the loser being out of the competition.

Division C, Rev. Brown by his win over Stone on Monday night captures this division, and plays off with the winners of the A and B for the BRUMPTON CUP.

Division A—Won Lost

Payne 2 0
Carswell 2 0
Bottrell 2 1
Bonnie 2 1
Galbraith 1 3
Horn 1 0
McKenzie 0 3

Division B—Won Lost

Lindsay 3 0
Beckett 2 2
Hacking 1 2
Gibson 0 1
Parker 0 2
Brown 0 0

Division C—Won Lost

Campbell 2 0
T. A. Gaetz 2 0
Malcolm 1 0
Clarke 1 0
Stone 1 1
H. L. Gaetz 1 3
Horn 0 3

Division D—Won Lost

Welliver 2 0
Marshall 1 0
Plaxton 1 0
Wallace 1 0
Pidcock 1 2
Landon 0 4

Division E—Won Lost

W. J. Stephenson 2 0
A. T. Stephenson 1 0
Mann 1 1
Carscadden 0 2
Munro 0 2
Hanna 0 0

STEPHENSON CUP.

Galbraith and Stone are in the 8's, with A. T. Stephenson, Lindsay, Bonnie, Hanna, Munro, Welliver and Hacking in the 16's.

GAETZ CUP—Bonspiel Rink.

NEW

A. T. Stephenson 2 0

Carswell 2 0

Clarke 1 0

Lindsay 1 0

Campbell 3 0

Welliver 2 0

Wallace 1 2

W. J. Stephenson 1 2

Gibson 1 1

Hanna 0 1

Horn 0 2

Munro 0 2

Parker 0 3

Messrs. Georgeson and Co., of Calgary, are putting up a Tuxedo trophy for our bonspiel, which the curling executive have made a victory trophy with the usual four prizes.

DEATH OF

MRS. W. L. QUIMETTE

The news reached Red Deer on Thursday of the sudden death of Mrs. W. L. Quimette, of Coleman, Alta., wife of the Mayor of that town, and for many years a respected citizen of this city. The family removed to Coleman some five or six years ago, where Mrs. Quimette appears to have made as many friends as she left behind here, which is not surprising, as she was a woman of very kindly and generous nature. She had not had the benefit of good health for some time, but was better than usual, so that her sudden demise at a moment's notice came as a very great shock to her family and friends. The funeral took place on Sunday at 3 p.m. from the home of Mrs. W. L. Quimette, the service being conducted by the Rev. W. G. Brown. The chief mourners were the husband, W. L. Quimette, Charlie Quimette, Mrs. N. Murphy, daughter, Mrs. W. H. Stovin, sister, and N. Murphy, son-in-law. The pall bearers were W. J. Bottrell, Geo. W. Green, J. Malcolm, K. Byers, H. Humber and W. T. Cootie, prominent members of Kenilworth Lodge A. F. & A. M. There was a large number of beautiful wreaths, including those from Mr. Quimette, Mrs. Quimette, Mr. and Mrs. N. Murphy, Kenilworth Lodge of Red Deer, and Summit Lodge of Coleman, and one from the Town Council of Coleman.

The Coleman Bulletin, speaking of the death, says:

"The whole community was shocked on Thursday when it became known that Mrs. Quimette, wife of the esteemed Mayor of Coleman, and one of the most highly respected ladies of the town, had died very suddenly. The deceased lady was operating a sewing machine shortly before noon, when, without the slightest warning, she suddenly fell over. Medical aid was promptly summoned, but nothing could be done, death having been instantaneous."

Quimette had been in rather delicate health for some time, and during the past summer was forced to go to a lower altitude. Since then she appeared to improve, and her sudden demise was a severe shock to her family and friends.

Mayor Quimette and family moved to Coleman about six years ago from Red Deer, Alta. One daughter, Mrs. Murphy, still resides in that city, and will arrive in Coleman on Friday evening. Besides the surviving husband, Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Quimette are left to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate mother. Deceased was 59 years of age.

The funeral will take place from the family residence on Saturday to the institutional church, where service will be conducted by Rev. W. G. Brown, after which the remains will be placed on board the train and taken to Red Deer for burial.

The pallbearers will be Messrs. A. M. Morrison, J. W. Johnson, Dr. Farnett, E. Disney, O. E. S. Whiteside and J. A. Price, all past masters of the Masonic Order, of which Mayor Quimette is also a past master. All business places will be closed from eleven to twelve o'clock.

Numerous flags are flying at half-mast throughout the town, bearing silent testimony to the very high respect and esteem in which the deceased was held by the citizens generally.

The Bulletin joins the citizens generally in extending sincerest sympathy to the bereaved and stricken family.

"A" Egn 35th C.A.H.

ORDER FOR THE WEEK

Order No. 2, Jan. 26th, 1914.

(1) Orderly officers for the week: Lieut. Page; Orderly N.C.O., Corp. Lobb; Next far duty, Lieut. George and S.Q.M.S. Caswell.

(2) Recruit drill and refresher drill for officers and N.C.O.s attending provisional school will be held every Thursday night at 8 o'clock in the armories till further orders.

(3) Men will not be discharged recruit drill, nor will uniform or equipment be issued until they have passed inspection by the O.C. Sqn., and have been assigned to a troop. Inspection for purposes of this order may be held on any regular drill night.

(4) Uniforms and equipment may be issued at any time to N.C.O.s who will attend provisional school, and to men who will go to camp 1914.

(5) There will be a lecture especially for officers and N.C.O.s, attending provisional school, but at which all ranks may attend, every Thursday evening at 9 o'clock.

(6) Orderly officers, N.C.O.s, and men who have been issued uniforms will attend drills in drill order.

(7) Men desiring to enlist may apply to any of the following Lieut. E. P. Paetz, P. L. Brown, H. B. George and H. J. King.

J. CARLYLE MOORE, Major, O. C. "A" Sqa. 35th C.A.H.

The D. B. Tailoring Co., of Ross Ave. always at your service. Phone 65.

WEDDING BELLS

An interesting home wedding took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Robertson at 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, January 21st, the contracting parties being Mr. Duncan Lamont, son of Mr. John Lamont, of Red Deer, and Miss Margaret Scott, of Glasgow, Scotland. The bride wore a handsome gown of Alice blue silk, and was given away by Mr. Chas. Robertson. The Rev. N. D. Keith, B.D., President of the Alberta Ladies' College, officiated. The wedding march was played by Mrs. Roy J. Wells.

After the ceremony the wedding party sat down to a splendid dinner, which was worthy of the occasion. The Rev. N. D. Keith, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson. After dinner the health of the bride was proposed, and was responded to with hearty good-will by the whole company of wedding guests. The Rev. N. D. Keith and Tait and Mr. Melvraith added greatly to the enjoyment of the occasion. After the more festive of the wedding guests had retired, a number of the younger friends of the bride and groom gathered and tripped the light fantastic till early hour, music being provided by Mr. and Mrs. Wells and Mr. Tom Smith. After a short honeymoon trip, Mr. and Mrs. Lamont have returned and will live in Red Deer, where they will receive the hearty good wishes of their many friends for a long and happy married life. Many worthy and useful presents were received by the bride and groom. The following guests were present: The Rev. N. D. and Mrs. Keith, the Rev. T. B. Tait, Mrs. (Rev.) W. G. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Black, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Matheon, Mr. and Mrs. S. Melvraith, Mr. and Mrs. A. Paradis and Miss Jean Paradis, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Wells, Mrs. Malcolm, Mr. R. Birney, Mrs. W. Snell and Miss Nellie Snell, Miss E. Steiner, Mr. Neil Lamont, Mr. J. White and Mrs. J. H. Butterworth.

Hill End News

The Hill End Debating Society held its regular weekly meeting, Tuesday, January 20th, at 8 o'clock. The program started with music, provided by Miss H. Blake and L. Blake, after which followed a hymn. The chairman called upon the secretary, who read the minutes of the last meeting. Alfred Speakman was then introduced to the expectant crowd. Mr. Speakman gave an account of the Farmers' Co-operative elevators, explaining fully how they would be run, and the number of 134 shares, at \$50 a share, would be necessary to build or purchase an elevator, and that no one but an actual farmer could be a share holder, the limited number of shares being twenty. Also that 6,000 acres of arable land would have to be subscribed. Several questions were asked by the audience and answered by Mr. Speakman.

A vote of thanks was tendered the speaker by A. Baker, and seconded by M. Baker.

The programme consisted of a recitation by H. Denmore, a song by Geo. Hill, and a recitation by Miss H. Blake. The meeting concluded with a hymn.

On Wednesday, February 4th, "The Aim of Rural Education," by Mrs. Robt. Darling of Edwell.

Burns' Anniversary Concert a Marked Success

The Burns anniversary concert and dance arranged by the St. Andrew's Society of Red Deer, which was held in the Parish Hall on Friday last, was a pronounced success in every way. The concert room was packed, over 400 tickets having been sold. The programme was an exceptionally long one and encores were frequent. The dance which took place at the conclusion of the concert was also satisfactory in every way, about fifty couples being present. The Society are very pleased with their success, and great credit is coming to the committee in charge of the arrangements, particularly to Mrs. Ed. Clarke and Mr. J. Colvin for their untiring efforts.

The following was the concert programme:

Pipe band; Chairman's remarks; double quartette "There was a Lad," song "Success to Bonnie Scotland," C. Anderson; address on Burns, W. Robertson; song, "Star of Robbie Burns," Mrs. A. Fyle; song, "Scottish Air," E. Clarke; reading, A. R. Gibson; song, "Scots Wha Hae," G. K. Johnston; double quartette, "My Love is Like a Red, Red Rose," pipe solo, "The Bonnie Broom," A. Hay; reading, Willie Reid; song, "Annie Laurie," N. Venables; duet, "Huntingtower," Mrs. Clarke and Geo. K. Johnston; song, "Mary of Argyll," J. K. Marshall; reading, S. Melvraith; song, "Cortin Leezie Lindsay," C. Anderson; double quartette, "A Man's a Man," J. Wells.

MARRIED.

On January 26th, by Rev. A. D. Archibald, at Knox Presbyterian Church, Calgary, Thomas Fowler, and Margaret Ann Stevenson, of Nanaimo, B.C.

NASTY ACCIDENT

Mr. Irving Taylor, who has been touring for Mr. Pettogher at his Stauffer lumber mill, was brought in to the Memorial Hospital on Wednesday evening in a rather serious condition.

Mr. Taylor drove out from the mill with a sleighload of slabs on Tuesday, and after unloading them was returning about 2 p.m., when one of his horses took fright at something in the road and shied, causing a ragged piece of siding lying on the road to slide and rear up against the sleigh. This caught the driver in the abdomen, and impaled him, making a very ugly wound.

His abdomen and intestines were torn badly, but he managed to walk some distance before he got help, and could not entirely hold his bowels in place. He was taken home, and Dr. Sanders called for Dr. Evans in the evening. He brought Mr. Taylor into the hospital next day, the patient having stood the drive well, where an operation was performed Thursday evening, and a number of the younger friends of the bride and groom gathered and tripped the light fantastic till early hour, music being provided by Mr. and Mrs. Wells and Mr. Tom Smith. After a short honeymoon trip, Mr. and Mrs. Lamont have returned and will live in Red Deer, where they will receive the hearty good wishes of their many friends for a long and happy married life. Many worthy and useful presents were received by the bride and groom. The following guests were present: The Rev. N. D. and Mrs. Keith, the Rev. T. B. Tait, Mrs. (Rev.) W. G. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Black, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Matheon, Mr. and Mrs. S. Melvraith, Mr. and Mrs. A. Paradis and Miss Jean Paradis, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Wells, Mrs. Malcolm, Mr. R. Birney, Mrs. W. Snell and Miss Nellie Snell, Miss E. Steiner, Mr. Neil Lamont, Mr. J. White and Mrs. J. H. Butterworth.

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THE LAST CALL

To The Great ANNUAL CLEARING SALE ONE WEEK MORE OF SWEEPING PRICE CUTTING

The tremendous success of our Sale has decided us to continue for another week, to supply our customers with necessities for a change in weather, at prices which will long be remembered as the LOWEST EVER OFFERED the people of Red Deer.

We are more than pleased with the splendid result of our Sale under existing circumstances, and the only solution is that

Our Prices Are So Low That People Cannot Help Buying

NOTE THE CHANGES IN PRICES WHICH ARE CUT STILL LOWER

DRY GOODS

LADIES' FUR COATS

Only a few left and they must be cleared out if price will do it.

Rat Coats	Reg. \$65.00 for 38.50	Reg. \$125.00 for 66.50
" "	115.00 " 55.00	150.00 " 80.00
1 Coon Coat	" "	100.00 " 65.00
1 " "	" "	125.00 " 80.00

FUR MUFFS AND NECK PIECES

Black Hare, Blue Wolf, Marmot, Sable Etc.

STOLES	Regular \$7.50 for 4.00	Reg. 13.00 for 6.00
" "	" 8.00 for 4.00	" 12.00 for 7.00
" "	" 9.50 for 4.50	" 20.00 " 10.00
MUFFS	Regular 15.00 for 9.00	Reg. 18.00 " 10.00

DRESS GOODS

Good serviceable HEAVY TWEEDS in browns and grays
Regular 75c. yd. for 50c. Reg. 1.25 yd. for 85c.

LADIES' COATS

A few only left at less than half price. All Northway garments,
Lot No. 1 Reg. 10.00 to 22.50 for 5.00
Lot No. 2 Reg. 19.50 for 8.00
Pony or Chamois Lined 10.95

CHILDREN'S COATS

"NORTHWAY" make. Only a half dozen or so left. So Hurry!
Size 8, 10, 12, 14 years. HALF PRICE. From 2.00 to 3.00

CHILDREN'S GOWNS

White and Colored Flannelette Nightgowns.
Reg. up to 75c. for 35c.

LADIES' HOUSE DRESSES

Reg. 2.25 to 4.00 - for 1.50

AVIATION CAPS

Balance to clear. Reg. 80c., 65c., 75c. - for 50c.

MISSSES' SWEATERS

Reg. 2.25 to 3.00 - for 1.00

SILKS

All colors; Kanton Dots. Reg. 50c. - for 25c.

GREY WOOL BLANKETS

Reg. 2.25 to 3.00 - for 1.50

FLANNELETTE

Colored stripes, 36 ins. wide. Reg. 15c. - for 10c.

MEN'S 3-4 TWEEDS

Suitable for Men's Suits and Boys' Wear. Browns and greys
Regular 75c. for 50c.

CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR

Heavy Ribbed All Wool Combinations, Reg. 1.75 for 90c.; 1.85 for 95c.;
2.00 for 1.00; 2.15 for 1.10; 2.25 for 1.15

PRINTS

Balance of Prints to clear Reg. 15c for 10c

LADIES' DRESSES

Wool, Panama and Serge,
Reg. up to 10.50 for 4.00

We Lead the Way—Others Try to Follow.

GROCERIES

Sugar, 20 lb. bag, \$1.10

CANNED VEGETABLES

TOMATOES, 3s, tin	13c.
CORN, 2s, tin	10c.
PEAS, 2s, tin, BEANS, 2s, tin	11c.
ASPARAGUS, Libby's	per tin, 24c.
BETTS, tin	12c.

CANNED FRUITS

PLUMS, 2s, tin	13c.
PINEAPPLE, 2s, sliced or cubes, tin	14c.
GREENS, 2s, tin	15c.
PEACHES, 2s, tin	16c.
PEARS, 2s, tin	18c.
RASPBERRIES and STRAWBERRIES, 2s, tin	20c.
CHERRIES, 2s, tin	22c.
Pumpkin, 3s, tin	12c.
PEACHES, 3s, tin	22c.
" gallon tin	50c.
APPLES, gallon	35c.
APRICOTS, gallon tin	60c.
LAWTON BERRIES, in glass	25c.

WAGSTAFFE'S JAMS, 5lb pail

Grape—Crab Apple Jelly—Plum	70c.
Gooseberry—Peach	75c.
Black Currant—Raspberry	80c.
Strawberry	85c.
Climax—all varieties—5lb pail	60c.

CANNED SOUPS

Heinz', Armour's, Van Camp's,	10c.
Oysters, 2's	20c.
Turkeyfish, per tin	20c.
Reception Wafers, 2's, tin	30c.
Cranberries, per lb.	10c.
Mixed Candies	10c.
Mixed Nuts	20c. lb.
B.C. Jonathans (all good, sound, wrapped Apples)	per box, 1.75

Macaroni, 1 lb package	8c.
TEA } Reg. 35c. lb. 2 lbs. for 55c.	
COFFEE } 50c. " 2 lbs. for 75c.	
Large Bottle of Durkee's Salad Dressing	65c.
Royal Pickles	3 for 50c
Gillard Relish	3 for 50c
(See our assorted table of fancy goods)	

FLOUR—Seal of Alberta, 98 lbs.	2.85
" " 49 lbs.	1.50
" " 24 lbs.	.80
Economy 98 lbs.	2.75
" 49 lbs.	1.40

ROLLED OATS, 40 lbs.	1.20
" " 20 lbs.	.65c.
" " 8 lbs.	.30c.
Wheatlets, 6 lb bag	25c.
Graham Flour, 10 lb bag	40c.
Whole Wheat, 10 lb bag	40c.
Corn Meal, 10 lb bag	37c.
Bran, 100 lbs.	1.10
Shorts, 100 lbs.	1.25

WASHING BOARDS

Globe, 25c.; Bronze, 40c.; Glass, Opal Queen, 40c.

Crockery, 25 per cent off

(See our 5c. China Table)

BOOTS AND SHOES

25 pairs Men's Felt Cozy slippers Reg. 65c. for 35c.
25 pairs Men's one buckle overshoe for \$1.35 pr.
Men's Shoe Packs' No. 1 quality What costs you in other places 2.50, for \$1.55
25 pairs Sheep lined wanagans, sole and heel, worth up 2.75, this week only 1.85
All Felt Goods at 20 per cent. off
Ladies' Heavy Winter Shoes, sizes 4 to 7 Reg. 3.50 for 1.95
Men's Pullman and Romeo slippers, fine Vici kid Reg. 2.25 and 2.50 for 1.85
50 pairs special line of Boys Tan and Gunmetal shoes, sold up to 3.00 while they last 1.95
25 pairs of Men's Tan and Gunmetal shoes Reg. 5.50 and \$8 for 3.95
A New shipment of Ladies' Gunmetal Buttoned and Laced shoes special for this week \$3.
Genuine Buck Moccasins Reg. 1.75 for 1.35
Sheep Lined Moccasins, high top, Reg. 1.25 for 95c.; medium top, Reg. 1.00 for 75c.
All Rubber Goods 15 per cent. Off

MEN'S WEAR

25 SUITS

all new styles latest patterns worth up to \$25 this week 9.95
Get busy men and get one

25 OVERCOATS

this season's latest styles, single and double breasted Ulsters Reg. up to \$25 for 9.95

MEN'S TROUSERS, MITTS, GLOVES, SWEATER COATS, UNDERWEAR and SHIRTS

at greatly reduced prices to wind up this great sale JAN. 31st

MEN'S FUR COATS

Men's Coon Coats Reg.	\$125 for \$69
Black Goat	Reg. 22.50 for 16.50
Grey Goat	Reg. 20.00 for 13.50
Wombat	Reg. 30.00 for 21.00
1 only Fur-lined Coat, Beaver Shell and Persian Lamb Collar,	Reg. 90.00 for 50.00

MEN'S FUR CAPS

Fine Persian Lamb	Reg. 7.00 for 3.50
" " "	Reg. 13.50 for 6.75
" " "	Reg. 22.50 for 11.25
" " "	Reg. 5.00 for 2.50

MEN'S SOCKS

Heavy Grey, best value in Alberta for 25c., at 6 pairs for 1.00
Worsted and Cashmere, Regular 50c. 3 pairs for 1.00

MEN'S HATS

Soft and Hard Hats, all colors Reg. 2.50 to 3.00 for 95c.
And many other articles for which we have not space at great reductions

SPECIAL for Week beginning Monday, Jan. 26th, and ending Saturday, Jan. 31st

To each customer during this week will be given a coupon with each \$1.00 One Dollar Cash Purchase. These coupons will be deposited in a sealed box at the office, and at 6 p.m., Saturday, Jan. 31st, Mr. Jos. Wallace, J.P., will make a drawing.

The person whose name appears on the FIRST coupon drawn will receive FREE one Lady's Coat or one Gent's Overcoat, valued at \$20.00

The person whose name appears on the SECOND coupon drawn will receive FREE one Lady's Fur Stole or one Gent's Fine Persian Lamb Cap, valued at 13.50

The person whose name appears on the THIRD coupon drawn will receive FREE one sack (98 lbs.) of Flour

McLean Bros.,

"THE BUSY STORE" RED DEER

THESE PRICES ARE FOR CASH ONLY

IMPERIAL BANK of CANADA

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

Capital authorized	\$10,000,000
Capital paid up	6,825,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits	8,100,000
Total Assets over	77,000,000

This Bank with branches throughout the Dominion of Canada, and agents and correspondents throughout the world, offers excellent facilities for the transaction of every description of banking business.

Title Deeds, Mortgages, etc., held for safe keeping for customers without charge.

Savings Bank Department—Deposits of \$1 and upwards received and interest allowed from date of deposit.

Red Deer Branch E. J. CASE, Manager

RED DEER IRON WORKS.

Morrison Street, - Telephone 169.

halt turning, Wheeling and Pipes screw cut to any size and number of threads by machinery.

Repairs to all kinds of machinery promptly executed. The works are fitted throughout by most modern new machinery driven by Electric Motor.

J. W. Broughton,

Engineer, Millwright, Machinist

A Good Resolution

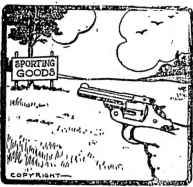
Come early and get a good choice of our 1914 stock of wallpapers.

EVERYTHING IS ABSOLUTELY NEW
ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY GIVEN:

P. E. KENT & CO'Y.

P. O. BOX 314

NORTH RED DEER



Sporting Goods

—AT—

COST PRICE

We have a few 22. Rifles, Shotguns, etc., left over from our season's selling, which we are offering for a few days at **COST PRICE!**

All our stock is Reduced 25 per cent., consisting of Bicycles, Skates, Repairs, Shells, etc., etc.

Skates Skarpened This Week for 20c. per pair

W. R. DAVIS

Gaetz Ave., S.

Red Deer

The Perfect Flour

Perfect wheat, perfectly ground by perfect process in a perfect mill, by perfect millers

Royal Household Flour

Gives perfect results in all baking

Ask Your Grocer for It



The W. E. Lord Co. Ltd.

SOLE AGENTS for RED DEER

OUR TAX SYSTEM

Some Pertinent Remarks by Ex-Mayor Gaetz

The following open letter has been handed to the Mayor and Aldermen of the city by ex-Mayor H. H. Gaetz:

To the Mayor and Aldermen, City of Red Deer

Gentlemen,—I feel impelled to enter into the discussion of the proposed methods of taxation for the current year, because I feel that it is a matter of great importance, and one upon which the most careful consideration is imperative if we are to expect permanently satisfactory results.

Many theories respecting taxation have been advanced in recent years, but with little knowledge of the fundamental principles underlying the question until now we find ourselves in a local chaos, every accepted principle violated and no new principle worthy of the name substituted. The old methods were, no doubt, faulty both in theory and practice, but they at least had a definite basis and possessed a reasonable degree of stability. That basis was conceived to be the ability to pay and this ability to pay was estimated from material possessions. Therefore, I say it possessed at least the virtue of a definite basis.

New conceptions enter into the field and entirely other considerations as to the proper basis of taxation. The breadth, the clearness, the simplicity and justice of the conception of Henry George captured the imagination of large numbers of earnest thinking people, and quickly into the procession which they led fell the crowd, ever ready to take up a new shibboleth and have a change without really taking the trouble to think deeply for themselves. It attracted the landless because it seemed to them to promise relief from imposts by shifting them upon the shoulders of land owners. Land owners themselves favored it in many cases for reasons which I need not enter into at this time.

My contention is that a fetish is being made of this Land Tax sentiment under the very mistaken idea that it is in some way related to the He George Single Tax System, to which it bears only an illegitimate relation. Indeed, I have no hesitation in calling the Land Tax, the system under which we are working, the "Bastard Single Tax," which like all its unfortunate breed was fathered in selfishness and mothered in ignorance.

I am an ardent believer in the Single Tax philosophy, and I know that many of my fellow Single Taxers will curl the lip of scorn at my Manitoba years ago when they were making a mistake in advocating the Land Tax in Alberta, and their jubilations over its adoption were misplaced, because I feel that it would lead to trouble and set back the true Single Tax movement by a generation. I believe that subsequent experience has justified that contention.

The principles underlying the Single Tax philosophy is, not taxation according to ability to pay, but according to land ownership. The benefits conferred by society upon the individual are reflected with remarkable accuracy in the value of land. We all agree upon that point. But the question is, what is the value of the land? Land has an actual and a potential value. The actual value inheres in land in use and is independent of taxes and regulations. The potential value is dependent on the system of tenure and when bought and sold, aside from its value in use, the transaction is a gamble in the future, pure and simple. Land not required for use has no value. If any one can show me a proposal by any authority to tax land, I'll cut the boy it which it is found and use this letter as a "chaser." The proposal of Henry George was to tax the rental value of land. If it have no rental value there can clearly be no tax. What a difference.

I think the close season has expired for this Land Tax wolf, which has been parading the streets and prowling for the past few years in the apparently innocent garb of the Single Tax lamb. In other words it is time we recognized that there is no efficient principle underlying the Land Tax method and come back to the frank considerations of expediency until such time as we are willing to apply the basic principle of taxation, viz., the Single Tax, to the foundation of our economic structure instead of to the top. The present application of the Land Tax looks to me like trying to use a foundation stone for a roofing tile. It does not quite fit.

Now let us accept the whole matter frankly upon the grounds of expediency and see what is fairest and best to do under the circumstances. To my mind, we need not consider the Single Tax. It has never been considered nor applied even remotely, nor do I know of any one seriously advocating its adoption in local affairs. It may, therefore, be dismissed for the present. Let me emphasize again the fact that the Land Tax is not the Single Tax. Of the Land Tax, I say it is inadequate, for its application kills the goose which lays the golden egg. It is unfair because it dispossesses one individual for the benefit of another and, as it always the case with such a proceeding, the dispossessed is the poor man and the possessed is the rich man. I am not opposed to dispossessing per se, or I shall use the word confiscation if you wish. But

when I am dispossessed or my property confiscated I want at least to have the satisfaction of feeling that society is materially the gainer, and that through the gain of society, of which I am a member, I shall receive a corresponding benefit, which will at least make some amends for my enforced sacrifice. I do not relish the idea of being dispossessed by society in such a way that even society is not benefited thereby but some other individual, whose wealth being greater than mine, permits him to stay in the game longer and profit out of my loss. You will understand, I hope, that I cannot speak of my being dispossessed I do so in a quite impersonal way. I speak as it were for a class and not for an individual standpoint of self interest. It is very clear that, if the method is persisted in, gradually the land will cease to be a factor in producing a revenue. Not only will used land gradually come to bear all the burden of current expenditures, but from it must be liquidated the debt incurred on account of local improvements adjacent to the unused land, besides the accumulation of debt contracted through default of tax payments from year to year. I do not know how such a prospect appeals to you, but I confess I cannot contemplate it with equanimity.

If some Single Taxer should reply that this seems to be bringing things his way, let me say that such is not the case, for, as it appears to me, we shall still be "compassed about with a great cloud" of taxpayers and our public domain will still be frittered away by improvident and unscrupulous private administrators following party or personal expediency more earnestly than principle.

From the viewpoint of the municipality the case for the Land Tax is not brighter. As long as prices of land keep on advancing all is well, but let them become stationary or retrogressive then unused land tends more and more to default in payment of taxes leaving a greater and greater accumulation of arrears. Thus, in the matter going to be helped by the imposition of a business tax, as proposed by some of the Council, I say this tax will not in itself be satisfactory. It is just another pernicious piece of class taxation productive of more fiction than revenue. The only solution as I see it is to adopt the method of taxing in accordance with ability to pay, or, in other words, to levy the taxes on all forms of wealth wherever found as far as the charter of the city will permit and as far as it is expedient so to do.

For instance, it would seem to be expedient that the assessed value of land should be such as it might be reasonably expected to sell for in a year or two. For if land be assessed at its full value it will produce a large revenue and at the same time it will discourage speculation. It would seem expedient, to assess buildings at such a proportion of their value as would not tend to discourage building and at the same time adequately increase the revenue. Then let us treat the business tax in the same rational way, attempting, as far as possible, to distribute the burden of taxation upon the ratepayers of the city. But, for Heaven's sake, let us stop experimenting with something that nobody understands.

One thing more: I would like to take a tilt out of the assessment and taxation clauses of the bill which the City Fathers saw fit to secure the passage of last year. It provides that this stupid Land Tax shall be the method adopted, but that several other forms of property than land may be assessed only upon the basis of a by-law in each year by a two-thirds majority of the Council. This seems the procedure about with the assessment of all districts, and it is representative of the Toronto Globe, says:

"Already plans are being made by public and private interests for the accommodation of the increased volume of mixed farming products which will be marketed in this Province in 1914 and which I feel sure the C. & N. have arranged to build a large packing plant at Moose Jaw, and Hon. Mr. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan, is now talking of the establishment of a packing plant and abattoir on a co-operative basis, similar to that of the elevator and creamery companies in Saskatchewan."

Writing from Moose Jaw to his representative of the Toronto Globe, says:

"I have five acres in the famous Frazer Valley, which I will sell or trade for a grass quarter or a house and lot in town. A great snap. What have you to offer? Ranch right at B.C.E. railway station. Choice land, close to Vancouver. Write owner, MRS. E. CLARKE, Brander, B.C. Jan 7."

that there is not more good milk and sweet cream available? Current prices and good demand should prove an inducement to a larger number of producers to go in more strongly for winter dairying. Some of the variations in yields are very marked; it is a common thing now after months to find groups of cows in four adjacent sections averaging one hundred pounds of milk difference, for instance, from 450 to even stages of 100 up to 750 pounds. Many of these poor cows could easily be giving, under better conditions of feed and care, another three or four hundred pounds more. Some of the year or two at cow testing the herds will probably average, as many already have done, considerably more of an increase than that, even as much as forty or forty-five pounds in the year extra per cow. Those farmers who desire increases are invited to write to the dairy commissioner, Ottawa, to whom assistance is given by the department of agriculture in organizing cow testing associations.

GRAIN ON THE HOOF PAYS THE COUNTRY

A Striking Statement of the Toronto Globe Regarding Canada's Foreign Trade

The Toronto Globe says that one of the most suggestive features of Canada's foreign trade returns for the past year is to be found in the large exports of grain. The Globe continues:

"The advice to sell grain on the hoof is being disregarded, and the results must tend ultimately to lessen and exhaust productive capacity. Exports of breadstuffs increased from \$1,065,380 in the previous year to \$1,745,875 in the year under review. Wheat exports increased from 452,748,557 to 523,425,160, which shows that the West is fulfilling predictions, and wheat flour increased from \$1,567,252 to \$2,164,753, which shows that our power development is promoting secondary industries. It is evident that immediate returns are being made, and that the loss through the exhausting of farms is not being considered sufficiently. It is suggestive, in this connection, that exports of bacon and hams decreased from \$7,332,032 to \$5,235,957, and of butter from \$2,074,771 to \$2,239,250. Cheese exports totalled \$20,851,267, which is but a slight decrease from the previous year's record. These important items show the need of diverting effort toward stock-raising and lines of production which restore fertility."

MOST NORTHERN TRIBES

These Indians Live Entirely on Moose Meat

A band of Indians comes from Fort Good Hope on the McKeen River every summer to the Yukon slope of the Rockies. There is also a band of Indians who live on the coast of the two most northern tribes of Indians on the American continent. They live in the mountains in about forty "steeps," the second according to their own way of reckoning forty days, and their object is to kill moose and dry the meat for the winter's food. These Indians live on moose meat exclusively. They do not use flour or grain of any kind, nothing but dried moose meat.

Physically, morally and mentally "Good Hope" Indians are very much superior to the coast or plains Indians. They resemble the Japanese very much, not only in their size and build, but also in their peculiar almost-shaped eyes. They are very strong and sturdy and are as honest as it is possible for any human being to be. They never quarrel among themselves and will not barter or trade in anything without the consent of their Chief.

Packing Plants

Writing from Moose Jaw to his representative of the Toronto Globe, says:

"I have five acres in the famous Frazer Valley, which I will sell or trade for a grass quarter or a house and lot in town. A great snap. What have you to offer? Ranch right at B.C.E. railway station. Choice land, close to Vancouver. Write owner, MRS. E. CLARKE, Brander, B.C. Jan 7."

Drunkards will tell you with tears of sincerity that they do not want to drink. The craving from the inflamed membranes of the stomach drives them to it. Aleura will soothe the trembling and remove the craving that is ruining your home and stealing an otherwise kind husband or father from you. It costs only \$1.00 per box, and if it does not cure or benefit after a trial the money will be refunded. Aleura No. 1 is tasteless and can be given secretly in tea, coffee, or food. Aleura No. 2 is taken voluntarily by those willing to help themselves. Aleura can now be obtained at our store. Ask for free booklet telling all about it and give Aleura a trial. PARKER'S DRUG STORE, Red Deer.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR SALE.

Set of bob sleighs and saddle for sale. For particulars apply STEAM LAUNDRY. Jan 21, 14.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

First class, five-seated McLaughlin-Buick car in first condition for sale. Or will trade for horses and cattle. Apply THE MECHANICAL GARAGE CO., Red Deer. Jan 21, 3w

TO TRADE.

Good quarter section of land, four miles from Red Deer, to trade for automobile. Apply THE MECHANICAL GARAGE CO., Red Deer. Jan 21, 3w.

SCOTTISH YOUNG

LADY WANTED In every district in Alberta, I handle agency for a paper devoted to the interests of the Scottish population of the West. Money making proposition. Address THE WESTERN SCOT, 410, Third Street East, Calgary. Adv. 12, 14.

LOST.

A black wallet, with a sum of money in it. Owner's name and address, with Alberta chauffeur's license card of the West. Money reward will be therein for return to News Office. Jan 14.

STRAYED.

From the range near my place, last fall, a light red steer, coming two years old in March. Pig rings in left ear with a three-cornered steel stamp. Information will be gladly received by Wm. DARRAGH, Fort Hold P.O. Jan 14, 3w.

FOR CASH ONLY.

McLean Bros. desire to state to the public that the slaughter prices offered at their big sale, now going on, are for cash only. The general public will therefore govern themselves accordingly.

TO LET.

A small house with furnace. Apply CUNNINGHAM LAND COMPANY, Red Deer, Nov. 5.

MODERN HOUSE TO RENT.

A fully modern, seven-room house, in central location, to rent. Fully furnished or unfurnished. Apply Mrs. M. A. Walton, 2nd Ave. N. E., or J. E. Walton, News Block. Jan. 7, 14.

TENDERS FOR WOOD.

20 cords of wood, 20 inches long, to be delivered at the Clearview School House. Tenders to be in by February 1st to be opened on Feb. 2nd. D. W. McKINNON, Sec.-Treas. Jan 21, 2w.

GASOLINE ENGINE FOR SALE.

One I.H.C. 12-horse, portable gasoline engine, wood saw and grinder. Been in use about four months. Price \$900. For further information apply to D. F. MILLER, Blackfalds. Jan 14, 3w.

HORSES FOR SALE.

Some fine young geldings and fillies for sale, broken and unbroken; also some half bred Hackney drivers, well broken, not afraid of autos, plenty of go in them, and will be sold reasonable. Apply to J. J. RICHARDS & SONS. Red Deer, Jan. 29, 1913.

NOTICE.

Ship your hides, furs, wool and junk to Reid and Simpson, the "square deal men." Write for price list. 514, Maclean Block, Calgary. Jan 21, 4w.

NOTICE

I have five acres in the famous Frazer Valley, which I will sell or trade for a grass quarter or a house and lot in town. A great snap. What have you to offer? Ranch right at B.C.E. railway station. Choice land, close to Vancouver. Write owner, MRS. E. CLARKE, Brander, B.C. Jan 7.

TENDERS.

Tenders wanted for the building of the Pine Lake School. Separate tenders required for (1) The supply of lumber, (2) hauling lumber, (3) erection and painting of building. Tenders must be received not later than 31st January, 1914. Lowest tender not of necessity accepted. For particulars apply to W. R. CHARLEY, Sec.-Treas., Pine Lake. Jan 7, 3w.

TO EDWARD R. MITZNER.

TAKE NOTICE that an action has been commenced against you by August Mitzner in the Supreme Court of Alberta, Judicial District of Wetaskiwin, in which the Plaintiff claims the sum of \$1,572.13 and interest and costs in respect of cattle, farm produce and other supplies sold and delivered by the Plaintiff to you, and for moneys paid and cash lent by the Plaintiff to you, and for moneys, Plaintiff's property, taken and converted by you to your own use.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that you are required to enter an appearance with the Deputy Clerk of the said Supreme Court at Red Deer, Alberta, on or before the 28th day of February, A.D. 1914, pursuant to the order of His Honor W. A. D. Lees, Local Judge of the Supreme Court of Alberta, dated the 12th day of January, A.D. 1914.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that unless you enter an appearance with the said Deputy Clerk on or before the said day, judgment may be entered against you by default.

DATED this 12th day of January, A.D. 1914.

JOHN QUIGG, Solicitor for the Plaintiff.

Approved W.A.D.L. Jan 14, 3w.

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 27th of February, 1914, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, twice per week each way, between Red Deer and a proposed office at "Marles" (N.E. 9-37-26, 14th), including the performance of usual mail delivery from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Red Deer and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

D. A. BRUCE, Post Office Inspector.

Calgary, 16th January, 1914.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 27th of February, 1914, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, once per week each way, between Alib and Sec. 12-58-24, W. 1M., proposed Rural Mail Route, Alib No. 1, to commence at the pleasure of the Postmaster General.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Alib and Lignite, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

A. W. CAIRNS, Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, Edmonton, 9th Jan., 1914.

Notice Under the Land Titles Act

Whereas Raymond Leonard Gaetz, Secretary-Treasurer of the Red Deer Brick Company, Limited, of the City of Red Deer, the registered owner of the east half of Section 5, Township 36, Range 1, West of the Fifth Meridian, of record in the Land Titles Office for the North Alberta Land Registration District (Certificate No. 550-429), has produced proof of the accidental loss or destruction of the duplicate certificate of title thereto and has applied to me for the issue to him of a fresh duplicate Certificate of Title.

Notice is hereby given that after four weeks from the first publication of this notice a fresh duplicate certificate of title will issue to him unless in the meantime good cause is shown why same should not issue.

P. L. McNAMARA, Registrar.

North Alberta Land Registration District.

DATED at Edmonton this Sixth day of January, Nineteen Hundred and Fourteen.

Jan. 14, 4w.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Capital Paid up	\$ 6,700,000
Reserve Fund	\$ 5,900,000
Total Deposits, over	60,000,000
Total Assets, over	80,000,000

SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, President.

E. F. HEBBEN, General Manager.

189 Branches in Canada.

Accounts of Farmers, Firms and Individuals solicited.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Deposits received of \$1.00 and upwards and interest allowed at highest current rate.

F. M. HACKING, Mgr. RED DEER BRANCH.

The News

RED DEER, ALBERTA.
Published Every Wednesday Morning
at The News Block, Gazette Ave.
Subscription \$1.00 per year if paid
in advance.
\$1.50 if not paid in advance.
ADVERTISING RATES ON
APPLICATION.
JNO. A. CARSWELL,
Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1914.

LORD STRATHCONA LAID TO REST.

All that was mortal of the late Lord Strathcona, Canada's Grand Old Man, was laid to rest beside his wife, after a solemn service in Westminster Abbey, Monday last.

London, the capital of the Empire, paused in its busy rush to pay a last tribute of respect to the great Empire builder.

All over the Empire the same respect was paid to the memory of the man who never ceased to work for the best interests of Canada.

In Red Deer the public schools were closed, and other marks of respect paid to his memory.

TAXATION.

The City Council has been wrestling with the question of taxation for the past few weeks, and many and diverse methods have been discussed, but up to the time of writing no method has been adopted which will raise the additional taxes required and so distribute them that they shall be borne equally by all the ratepayers.

Owing to the provincial government's confiscation of all hotel and club liquor licenses, and reduction of educational grants to schools, the city will have to be taxed about three thousand dollars extra for this alone, making a system of direct taxation on the ratepayer he does not relish.

At the Council meeting last week a by-law was introduced to tax all businesses in the city on a rental basis of ten per cent. That is, if a person paid fifty dollars a month rent, or six hundred dollars a year, he would be taxed sixty dollars. The majority of the Council voted against this by-law, as they contended it was taxing the business man while the rest of the ratepayers got off free.

The Council will now have to either adopt the old system of taxing improvements, and perhaps a personal tax, or allow the single tax system to swing for another year.

In another column H. H. Gaetz deals briskly and somewhat forcibly with the question of taxation, strongly condemning the present system of single taxation.

We agree with him in most of his contentions, and believe we must resort to the old and long tried system of taxing improvements. But Mr. Gaetz, it seems to us, advocated some years ago this very single tax he now condemns. True, it might have been in a somewhat different form, but we are glad to see he is now preaching sound doctrine at any rate, and we commend his letter to our readers who are interested.

THE ABSURDITIES OF THE HOMESTEAD LAW.

(Edmonton Journal, Jan. 17)

The question of what to do with the findings of the ranch commission has evidently caused a great deal of trouble at Ottawa. There was bound to be conflict between the two interests involved. For a long while the rancher had everything his own way in this part of the west, but it is apparent that his industry has suffered unduly by the inroads of the farmer. The matter to be determined is as to who can make the best use of the land. The Farm and Ranch Review makes a suggestion which should be considered.

"If ranchers contend or admit," it says, "that they cannot make as profitable use of their land as do small stockmen or farmers, they will have given their case away. Ranching is a much more natural and profitable method of employing very much of our land than is farming, but the only way to determine whether a given piece of land should be leased to a rancher or made available for farming is to put it up as leased land for competitive bidding. This would involve a change in our methods of administering land but it is time we did something to remedy the 'grabbing evil' which is becoming almost intolerable. It also supposes a more intensive system of ranching."

Why should the government hesitate to open up the whole question of the administering of land? Long before it came into power the absurdities of the homestead method of disposing of particularly valuable areas were made clear. How much more pronounced must these become

before any action will be taken. The Red Deer News this week contains an account of another endurance test at that point. We are growing accustomed to this kind of thing, but how can it be defended?

"Yesterday morning," says The News, "Albert John Heath and Thomas Shaw were successful in filing on homesteads only five miles east of Red Deer. The homesteads had been held by the government for timber lands. The successful applicants wrote the government as far back as September last to have them inspected and thrown open for filing, and as a good number of men had the same land in view, they took up their stand outside the land office on October 23, and have held down their position ever since, totalling seventy-seven days and nights. During this time the weather has at intervals been severe, and both men have suffered from cold, but have never wavered in their determination to get what they were after. On and since Christmas Day the acting lands agent, W. H. Hanna, has allowed the men to sleep inside the building at night, which was a very humane act on his part, and for which they are very grateful. The homesteads are very valuable ones, being situated so close to the city, and Messrs. Heath and Shaw are to be congratulated on their success."

On what principle of equity are these men entitled to this land? When it is worth undergoing all these hardships for, it is surely too valuable to come under the operation of the ordinary homestead law.

THE FOOL KILLER IS NEEDED.

The Winnipeg Tribune, Independent Liberal, does not seem to have a great amount of sympathy for Sir Wilfrid's latest statements that the tariff is responsible for the hard times. It says:

"Touching on the tariff, Sir Wilfrid said that while he did not claim it was entirely responsible for the high cost of living, it was under the 'hammer of the customs tax that the combiners operate to the disadvantage of the people."

Extract from report of Sir Wilfrid's Laurier's speech at Ottawa yesterday.

If the above is a correct diagnosis of the situation and is the cause, or one of the causes of hard times in the land, then what of Sir Wilfrid's own position? The tariff as it exists is practically the same tariff that Sir Wilfrid and his party created in 1897, and under which both he and his party claimed that the country had prospered to so great an extent.

No one, of course, can gainsay the facts about the tariff. The Conservatives have made no change since they came into office, so that if the country suffers by virtue of the tariff, both parties are equally responsible. The only difference that a fair-minded man can see as between them is that the Conservative party believes in protection, was returned to office on a protective policy, and in standing by protection is adhering faithfully to its principles. On the other hand, however, Sir Wilfrid and his followers profess to be believers in the doctrine of free trade. It would be so easy to recall the old Liberal platform of 1893 coupled with Sir Wilfrid's speeches, in both of which protection was denounced as "robbery" and the people were called upon to return the Liberals to office in order that they might be able to protect the country from the ravages of the tariff. The difference between the parties, therefore, as it appears to a candid man, is that in practising protection the Conservatives are perfectly consistent and candid, while on the other hand the Liberals, who profess to believe in free trade, and yet practise the same brand of protection that their opponents do, proclaim themselves hypocrites in addition to following a policy inimical to the public interest.

Just how leaders can expect to be fool the public and keep their minds beclouded on the real issue is one of these things that passes comprehension. To advocate free trade and practise protection, which Sir Wilfrid says is largely responsible for the hard times, and then expect his followers to give him credit for honest public motive and public endeavor, is tantamount to asking his followers to believe that two and two make seven. That any party practising such tactics has been able to make any headway in past years argues a mental condition on the part of followers that dangerously borders on imbecility. Party followers who are willing to stand for that kind of thing should not complain if the authorities were to gather them in and have them confined as rather dangerous lunatics. And yet this is precisely what has been going on for thirty or forty years, and the amusing part of the whole business is that it is not confined to any one party. Instances could be shown where Tories are just as bad as Liberals in this respect, but, as

we have said, so long as this kind of thing can be done and so long as party leaders can get away with it with such hypocritical hypocrisy, there will be no chance for any improvement in our public affairs. Truly the fool killer is ardently required in our midst.

AMERICANS ADMIT "FREE FOOD" IS A FAKE.

Confounded by the exposure which the influential press of the United States is making of Laurier's "free food" fallacy, the organs of Laurierism in Canada are falling back upon the hackneyed and discreditable position of abusing the opposing council. They are laboring hard to convince their unfortunate readers that the American papers which are attacking Sir Wilfrid's policy are all of the Republican Protectionist stripe, the enemies of freedom in any and every land.

Such a contention is on a par with the deliberate misrepresentation for which the Liberal press of Canada has an unenviable reputation.

The foremost United States newspapers which have exposed the fallacy of Sir Wilfrid's position in advocating "free food" are the New York "Sun," the New York "Tribune," the New York "Evening Post," the New York "World," and the New York "American."

Let us see about their politics. The "Sun" was practically made up by that lion of American journalism, Charles A. Dana. It has given the Republicans intelligent and independent support, but today it is down in the "Directory of American Newspapers" as "Independent in politics."

The "Tribune" has ever, and is now, giving an independent support to the Republican party.

The "Evening Post" is one of the great Democratic newspapers of America. It has been the most powerful, and at the same time most brilliant advocate of a low tariff for years past in the United States. It was Cleveland's strongest Free Trade supporter, and a strong and consistent advocate of the Simmons-Underwood tariff.

The New York "World" is now, and has always been, a thoroughgoing Democratic and low tariff newspaper, being founded by that great Radical, Joseph Pulitzer. It was one of Wilson's strongest supporters in his advocacy of "free food," but now candidly and honestly admits that it was mistaken, and tells Sir Wilfrid Laurier that he, too, is mistaken.

The New York "American" is a Democratic journal of the Hearst school, and has never given its support to the Republicans. It strongly supported "free food" in the United States, and has lived to admit its mistake, and warns Canadians against a similar blunder.

It will be seen that out of the five big American newspapers to subject Sir Wilfrid's policy to the searchlight of fact, one is Republican, and is Independent, and three are straight Democratic and low tariff. So much for the veracity and honesty of the Liberal press.

Mr. Churchill, the first lord of the Admiralty, says most emphatically that "the rejection of the Canadian Naval Aid Bill by the Senate of Canada has, for the time at least, deprived us of the aid on which we had counted, and unless that gap were filled by further sacrifices of the British taxpayer, the general defence of the British Empire, apart altogether from the defence of the United Kingdom, would be three short of admiralty requirements from the end of 1915 onward." And still the Grits tell us there is no emergency.

WORDS, NOT DEEDS.

Three million words have been spoken in the Western Freight Rates case, which was completed in December. Nearly ten thousand typewritten pages of evidence have been taken. A quarter of a ton of exhibits has been deposited. No wonder the Dominion Railway Commission reserved judgment. If they read all the evidence and inspect all the exhibits, the next generation will hear their decision.

The verbosity of the railways in this case forms a contrast to the terse phraseology in which they issue orders to shippers or cut melons.

Will the great wind shake down all plums for the shippers?—Industrial Canada.

North Red Deer Council

The regular meeting of the Council was held on Monday evening in the Council chamber. All members present and Reeve Kent in the chair.

After the minutes were read and confirmed, considerable discussion took place regarding the control of the storage of combustibles and explosive with particular reference to the plant of the Imperial Oil Co. The Secretary was instructed to correspond with Calgary and Edmonton and enquire how such plants were dealt with.

Quotations were at hand for the supply of fire ladders. The Calgary Paint & Glass Co. quoted the lowest price, and the Secretary was instructed to order one to be sent as a sample. The Reeve stated that if same did not serve the purpose of the village in the opinion of the Council, he would purchase it from the Council at actual laid down price. The Secretary reported that Mr. A. McPherson had not sent in his written resignation as scavenger as he had previously verbally done. He had stated that he would not make any reduction in his account because of the fact that the Council would not require him to have a van signed for the work done, claiming that he did not understand that such would be necessary when he made his tender. The matter was left over until next meeting, likewise his account.

No word had been received from the Department of Telephones, and the Secretary was instructed to write again.

The Department of Municipal Affairs advised that the Council had control of butchers and milk dealers and that the Council should have this line will be taken in the near future.

Under new business, a letter was sent from the Registrar asking that \$5.00 fee be sent him for information necessary for Tax Enforcement Return, which Secretary-Treasurer was obliged to prepare during this month. Moved by Councillor Snell, and seconded by Councillor Hearn, that this amount be sent Registrar and full information re general information for assessment purposes be obtained. Carried.

A sample book of by-laws for villages had been in the hands of Council for inspection. Moved by Councillor Hearn, and seconded by Councillor Snell, that book of by-laws be purchased. Carried.

The following accounts were read and paid: Geo. H. Snell, \$1.20; Hewson & Sons \$3.30; Western Municipal News \$5.50. The account of A. McPherson for \$28.75 was left over until next meeting.

Councillor Snell proposed that village acquire into cost of a number of small chemical extinguishers for use of householders. Secretary was instructed to obtain information re cost. The foreman was instructed to erect the fire-pail stations, as soon as same were completed by Baird & McKenzie.

Secretary will prepare Tax Enforcement Return during this month by which lands on which there are arrears of taxes from 1911 and 1912 will be informed of the ownership of the village unless taxes and all costs are paid within a given period.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

At the conclusion of the Council meeting, the local Board of Health held a meeting to consider the tenders received for the semi-monthly scavenging of the village. Three tenders were received. One from Mr. Geo. Bergmann, of Halkirk, asking \$25 per month, Wm. J. Robertson at 10c per pail, and J. Beart at 10c per pail. The Board decided to accept the tender of Mr. Beart for each additional pail. As the hour was late, the Board of Health adjourned till 11 o'clock Tuesday morning, to meet at Councillor Snell's residence.

At this meeting all the members of the Board were present, likewise the two local applicants for the position of scavenger. The tenders were again considered very carefully, and after each applicant had assured the Board that he was perfectly satisfied with the consideration he had received, it was moved by Councillor Hearn, and seconded by Councillor Snell, that Mr. Beart be engaged as scavenger until April 1st to clean pails twice each month at price of 10c per pail for single pails and 10c per pail for each additional pail, to be complied with specifications. Carried.

The report of the Medical Health Officer for the year 1913 was received and ordered filed.

To be a human being first, and a woman afterwards.

To learn how to do some one thing well enough to make a living by it, so that I may never know the horror of dependence.

To regard love as the sugar on the top of the cake of life, not the whole substance.

To serve faithfully and well those of my own household, but not to permit myself to become a slave to them.

To develop my sympathies in every direction, so that I may truly be a little sister to all the world.

To continually reach out for fresh interests in my life, so that if one fails me, I shall not be left bankrupt of resources of happiness.

To work always, and to realize that it is as much of a shame for a woman to be a parasite as it is for a man to be one.

To let no human being go from my presence without giving him or her a happier thought and a brighter outlook.

To bear in mind continually that it is just as important to lay affection for my old age as it is to lay up money.

To keep my heart sweet and young, purged of the bitterness and narrowness of old age, and so to grow old gracefully and beautifully.



George Nichols, as "Fanny," in Bought and Paid For, at the Empress Theatre, Thursday, January 29th.

St. Michael and His Wild West Steers

Under the above heading the Halifax Evening Mail publishes a letter from "A Liberal" on the speech by Michael Clark, member for Red Deer, at the meeting of the Mountain House, held on Friday last, in which he was visiting friends in Nova Scotia, forwarded us the paper containing the letter.

To the Editor of the Evening Mail: Sir—You have been kind enough in the past to publish letters written by independent Liberals and for which you have been soundly berated by the machine press, but I will presume to again trespass on your space in order to give my ideas concerning the meetings held in this city during the past two days under the auspices of the Liberal association. We have one report in the Chronicle, which we know is strongly partisan. Naturally, The Herald's report is not sympathetic to the communists, and therefore, will dwell in between the two, and as they will be presented without bias, may be acceptable to the majority of our readers.

Mr. Clark was, as we expected, the leading speaker. True, we had our Hon. A. K. Maclean, E. M. MacDonald, J. H. Sinclair, Sir Fred and some smaller fry—some very small fry. But it was Clark we went to hear. We have heard lots about him. He is to save the Liberal party—even if his fat cattle go to the eternal bow-wow. Michael made a good speech as speeches go. That is, he told some good stories, eulogized his steers and gave The Herald the mercy of cippi.

To thoroughly honest and straightforward, I have no hesitation in saying that the editor of The Herald deserved all the things that Mr. Clark said about him. Why then, I wonder, (kindly see that the printer does not spell this "tears.") If Mr. Clark raised some steers and sold them at a profit, and if the Liberal party wants to incorporate those steers in the platform, "for the love of Mike" let them be. That Mr. Clark raised some steers there is no doubt. He tells us so himself. We have his word for it. The Chronicle tries to convey the impression that they are bulls. But Mr. Clark says they are steers, and we should take his word in preference to that of the Chronicle, as we have not known him to utter a deliberate falsehood so far.

I know that Mr. Clark put great store by those steers. So far as I can gather he is not an old steer raiser. That is, he has not been very long in business. The steers were a success, and instead of joking about them the editor of The Herald should have congratulated the country on the fact that Mr. Clark had come into Canada, and at the first attempt, raised steers; and what is more, sold them to the Yankees without first becoming disloyal to Great Britain. That is the whole point of the steer business as I see it.

Mr. Clark sold them to the Yankees and he got his money and the Yankees got the beef. Isn't that perfectly natural and proper? Of course, we know that people in Nova Scotia have been raising steers for over a hundred and fifty years. If they did not see the advantage of incorporating that fact in the Liberal or Tory platform Mr. Clark was

not to blame. He saw his opportunity and rose to it.

I do not know that there is anything else Mr. Clark talked about that has not been talked to death in this city long ago. I am glad he told us about the steers. It was a novelty. The other fellows who "hunted in" really said nothing.

But what I would like to know is: Why all this fuss about Mr. Clark? Who is he and what is he? He told us in his speech that he was not an Irishman. He refused to be classed as a Scotchman. If he desired to enlighten us he would have told us that he was an English radical, and we all know what that is. Today he represents a district in the west, and is a very good representative so far as representatives go. But he is by no means a political lion. He was brought here for a purpose. No grit politician within a thousand miles of Halifax would have wanted to purpose. The "machine" wants to turn up some enthusiasm in the county, and by advertising this new brand of politician they hoped to draw a crowd. That they did. But, as I have already said, those meetings have little or no effect on the voters. They may stimulate the weak hearted; but they do not deceive the seasoned politician.

The Liberals must give us something more tangible than "St. Michael" and something much more enduring than his "steers." That is all I am going to say. The reader can digest your report of the meeting and he can do the same with the Chronicle's. Then he can take mine and he will be able to get something like an idea of what really happened. In conclusion, I would say to the "machine" organ: "Come on with your bricks."

A LIBERAL.

The Business Men's Club of the Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto, had a great time in Detroit against the Business Men's Club of the Detroit Y.M.C.A. Seventeen contests were indulged in, including basketball, handball, etc., Detroit winning in every instance; but it is reported that the Torontonians made a great showing at the dinner provided for them.

A Paris Chemist Has Discovered How To Grow Hair.

In Paris the ladies have entirely abandoned wearing rats, which is due entirely to this new discovery.

It has been proven that Henna contains the ingredients that will positively grow hair. That is, contain this long-looked-for article is proven every day.

The French are now placing on the market a preparation containing the extract from Henna leaves, which is having a phenomenal sale.

This preparation is called SALVIA and is being sold with a guarantee to cure dandruff and to grow hair in abundance. Being daintily perfumed, SALVIA makes a most pleasant dressing, and is sold by your druggist. A large generous bottle can be purchased for 50 cents.

Sold at

GAETZ-CORNETT DRUG STORE.

Sylvan Lake

A Council meeting was held at the court house on Friday evening at 7.30. A full Council, the constable, one member of the public (on business) present. The minutes of the previous meeting were confirmed, and a resolution passed confirming the renewal of last year's loan for another three months. Some conversation ensued, during which one Councillor suggested the increase of the tax on lady dogs to \$5 per annum. The gentleman in question owns a gentleman dog, and a very good one, too. He also suggested that persons leaving their horses exposed to the weather for long periods whilst in pool rooms, on stores, or on other business, should be liable to a penalty, and the Secretary was instructed to look up the law on the question. This is a matter that should be tackled without delay. I have several times lately seen horses standing, uncovered, in a driving, biting snow, in one case for over three hours, whilst their owners, or more probably their riders, enjoyed themselves in the warmth and comfort of a well heated room. I should think that your arrangement for prevention of cruelty to animals would cover this question.

Mr. Frank Delair, having taken up a contract for the hauling of railway ties west of the Mountain House, pulled out from the Lake on Thursday last with an outfit of eight line sleigh teams. Incidentally, and much to the benefit of those concerned, he engaged six of the Mountain House men to help in the carrying out of the contract. This lucky contingent left on Friday by the C.N.R. to join the outfit west of the Mountain House. Good luck and good earnings to them.

Mrs. Montague White, who has been paying a visit to her daughter, Mrs. D. C. Simson, started for Red Deer on Thursday. After staying a week in your giddy bivy, Mrs. White will go on to Calgary. En route to Red Deer something went wrong with the works of the car in which she was riding. The passengers, including Miss M. Saurier, on the way to visit her mother in Red Deer, had somewhat of a bad time in the intense cold, eventually walking over a mile to Mr. Prebost's, who very kindly, after getting the ladies through, warmed up, harnessed a team and drove them back to the Lake. The journey to Red Deer was safely and expeditiously accomplished the following day.

Messrs. Nethercote and Cotton, of Blackheads, are at the Lake for the purpose of making arrangements for settling down here.

A C.P.R. telephone gang are at work within the town limits. This looks like business at last.

Mr. Cox has resigned the Secretary of the Trustees of the School Guardians. Mr. Kroetz has been appointed to the Board in his place. Mr. Grimson has been elected to the same Board in place of Mr. Armistead, who vacates his position at the end of his period, of service.

Farm Life and Health

Many farmers never send for a doctor from one year's end to another.

But this is not a sure indication that they and their families are perfectly healthy.

Yes—for instance—may not have had the doctor for years. Yet it is safe to say that you DON'T always feel fit; and well. Many days in the year you don't feel like working. You may not have to stay in bed but you DON'T feel just right."

That miserable feeling is usually caused by Indigestion, Dyspepsia, or Bilelessness.

You would welcome relief if you could get it—wouldn't you? Well, you can get relief—any time you need it—a quick and positive relief. Take 15 drops of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup—the great English remedy for ALL stomach disorders. It will set your stomach RIGHT and KEEP it right. It's almost purely herbal—No strong remedies for sick stomachs. It has been used in England for over 40 years. There it is the Standard remedy for weak digestion.

Get Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. Take it regularly. Then note the improvement in your health.

Price, \$1.00. Trial size, 50c.

For sale by GAETZ-CORNETT DRUG & BOOK CO., LIMITED, Red Deer, Alta.

It Pays To Pay Cash

THE W.E. LORD CO., LTD.

LORD STRATHCONA DEAD

Canada's Grand Old Man Joins the Great Majority

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, for many a year better known to many a member of the army of nation-builders in Canada as plain Donald Alexander Smith, passed away in London in the early hours of the 21st inst. A trifling attack of catarrh, just a bad cold, gave the old man, who had been called the "man of iron," the chance to "sit the ship life," and he who had been called, because of his marvellous powers of endurance, "the man of iron," did at the great age of ninety-four years. All Canada mourns his passing. The whole British Empire grieves with Canada, and great men throughout the world pause in their greatest concerns to pay to Strathcona the homage of strength living towards splendid strength laid low by death. Wherever Strathcona was known he was at once honored and loved.

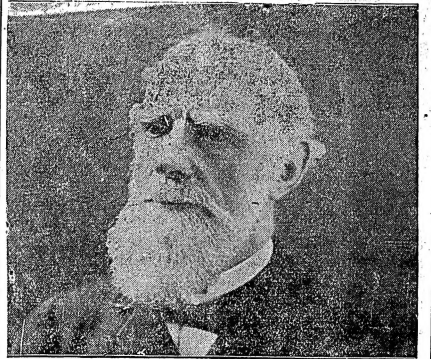
"His life was gentle, and the elements So mix'd in him, that Nature might stand up And say to all the world 'This was a man!'"

One supreme tribute stands out by virtue of its frequency amidst the thousand and one tributes that have been and are being paid to Strathcona dead. That tribute above all tributes might be conveyed in the simple word "Worker." It is impossible to read any two of the references made to the late Lord Strathcona by leading men of Canada who have known him, without finding in one of them or in both of them either the word "work" or the word "energy" in some form or other. It was by energy and work that Strathcona earned his honor and his wealth. Statesman and financier he may have become in the heyday of his wonderful career; worker he was all his life. He astonished strong men even in his old age by his magnificent powers of endurance, and by his surpassing energy. Immense impelling power, prodigious staying power, and ability that excelled in whatever directions he chose to use it, but outstandingly in organization and administration, made Lord Strathcona great.

In power to achieve and power to endure lay the foundations of the splendid career just concluded. When at eighteen years of age plain Donald Alexander Smith, son of Alexander Smith, the small storekeeper of Forres, Scotland, adopted Canada as his country and began work in Labrador as a very junior clerk for the Hudson's Bay Company, he had an asset in the world but just his power to work, and his tendency,

in the expressive Canadian idiom, to "stay with it." Arriving by sailing ship after a six weeks' voyage over the Atlantic that can now be traversed in six days, this young immigrant, who was destined to become one of Canada's greatest Canadians, was sent first of all to a lonely and dreary station in Labrador. The mere environment of that spot would have sent a youth of ordinary hardihood back to Scotland homesick enough to press his lips passionately to the leaves of his homeland's floral emblem. Donald Alexander Smith may have been homesick; but the records do not show it. Instead of returning to Scotland to comfort a failing heart with the contemplation of the

ambitious young Scot from time immemorial. Books brought with difficulty into the lonely and isolated stations in which he worked were devoured by him steadily. No student made for the ministry in his homeland's ancient universities studied harder. Thus meriting promotion, Smith gained it. In the ten years following his experiences in Labrador and on the Atlantic coast, stations of the Hudson's Bay Company he was made successively Chief Trader and Chief Factor. Those advances were but the stepping stones to higher. In 1868 Donald Alexander Smith was made resident-governor with headquarters at Montreal. Still greater confidence was reposed in



LORD STRATHCONA

heathen, and the thistles by his him a year later, when the Riel rebellion broke out, and he was appointed special commissioner, with wide powers, to proceed to Fort Garry and seek to bring order out of the chaos arising there. Success crowned his efforts. Arduous efforts they were as all who can remember that troublesome time well know. One who knew Smith well and was with him in Port Garry then, feels that for too little credit was accorded to him as commissioner for the splendid diplomatic work he did in spite of Louis Riel's treachery. That comrade of Strathcona's is Colonel Swinford, a citizen of Vancouver. Immediately after the rebellion

had been settled and Riel had been disposed of according to his deserts, there came for Donald A. Smith further difficult diplomatic work. The Hudson's Bay Traders were anxious about their share of the £300,000 which was to be paid over in cash as part of the compensation to the company for the reduction of its rights when Canada began to come into her own with government control. Smith succeeded in gaining for the traders no less than £102,000. For his work in this connection he was afterwards sharply criticized, especially when he became member for Winnipeg in the Manitoba legislature. That was in 1870. In 1871 he was elected to the Dominion House, one of Manitoba's four representatives. Smith was member for Selkirk. Soon after this Smith visited London, and received the appointment of Chief Commissioner for the reorganized Hudson's Bay Company in the Northwest. His strict prohibition of the sale and use of intoxicating liquor with a view to improving the administration of Indian matters is still remembered. In 1872 Smith was one of the eleven members of the first Northwest Council under the Lieutenant-Governor.

British Columbia began at this time to bulk bigger in the affairs of the gradually growing Canada. Lord Strathcona was over the champion of British Columbia, believing that that province was destined to be ultimately the best part of a pledge of all steel communication with the eastern provinces before she would come into the confederation. Political strife began to rage about the prospective Canadian Pacific Railway, and a speech of Donald Alexander Smith led to the downfall of the Conservative administration. For that speech Smith earned a temporary estrangement from Sir John A. Macdonald. Political issues, however, were never of moment with Smith except as they affected his greater concerns, and he was already busily engaged with his cousin George Stephen, afterward Lord Mount Stephen, in acquiring the St. Paul and Pacific Railway, and completing rail connection between Manitoba and the south and west. From this time onwards Donald A. Smith devoted his whole energy and ability to the furtherance of what must go down to history as more his life's work than that of any other man, namely, the Canadian Pacific Railway. He battled day in and day out with adverse circumstances, he plied every penny of his private fortune, he used every power he possessed to raise further funds. With his cousin he carried on a continual campaign of financing, eliciting the aid of the Bank of Montreal, in which both men were prominent directors, to procure the sinews of war for the battle to build Canada's first transcontinental railroad. On the 7th November, 1885, years before its contract time for completion, Donald

Alexander Smith drove at Craigellachie, in the Rocky Mountains, the last spike of the completed railway that linked Vancouver, British Columbia, with Montreal.

During the final fight to carry that great undertaking to its conclusion Smith had, practically, abandoned politics, but in 1887 he was elected to represent Montreal West, which seat he held until 1896, only relinquishing it when he accepted the worthy office of Canadian High Commissioner, from which he has just been called by death. It was when he became High Commissioner that plain Donald Alexander Smith received his well-merited titles, his G.C.M.G., with in 1897 his peerage and in 1909 his G.C.V.O. Already his signal service for the Hudson's Bay Company had been rewarded by his appointment in 1889 as Governor of the company. His career had shaped itself magnificently and was already rounded off with honor while still Strathcona was vigorous though gray-haired, and more energetic than many a much younger man.

To enumerate the vast number of Strathcona's benefactions to the Dominion of Canada, both as privately conferred boons upon institutions and in the way of statesmanly services, would fill much space. He was the soul of the great immigration policy by which the Dominion has prospered. His ever-outstanding career is surely the noblest recommendation of Canada possible for the contemplation of any immigrant. He founded, with Lord Mount Stephen, the Royal Victoria Hospital in Montreal and endowed it. He strove for the development of the waterways of the West. He took the lead in the proposals to establish an "all red" steamship route around the world; and threw his influence strongly into the furtherance of the seafaring Cable Board's great plans for the telegraphic inter-communication of the British Dominions on the Pacific. At his own charges in black 1900 he raised and equipped Strathcona's Horse. Not only Scottish, not only British, not only Canadian of Canadians to the very heart's core, but Imperial-Souled and magnificent in his mighty ambition for the Empire of which he assuredly helped to lay the chief cornerstone, Canada, Lord Strathcona lived his splendidly useful round of years. By his life Canada richly gained; by his death Canada cannot help but lose. On a simple family tombstone in the far-off land of his humble forefathers, there may be graven his plain-sounding family name, but over all the broad and great Dominion of Canada there is written in the lasting letters of his far-reaching life-work the name Strathcona to be remembered for all time amongst the foremost of all men who have made Canada.

Reply to Dr. Grant

Red Deer, Alta., Jan. 28, 1914.
To the Editor of The News.

In the last issue of your paper appears another letter, one which I would have taken no notice of had he not thrown a slur upon my old friend, Mr. Bottorill, and accuses him apparently of writing the letter, but I can assure the Doctor and your readers that Mr. Bottorill knew nothing about it; and as he is sensitive man like myself, and does not envy the popularity of answering any of Dr. Grant's wild statements for the same reason that I have withheld my name. But I want the Doctor to know that I have one, and I hope that its honor will never come so low even in the scale of society as to have it appear in the public press as answering anything Dr. Grant may write. It appears to make all the difference to the Doctor whose ox is gored. He started out by telling us about a class of business men that were trying to get something for nothing, and when I alluded to something along that line that the Doctor had been trying to accomplish, he calls that "mud slinging." He starts in in a rambling way, and tells us about those who cannot be comfortable and contented, by telling us of empty houses, school teachers' salaries, and winding up with a country laid destitute for miles around, a picture characteristic of the Doctor, but had he investigated the real cause of these empty houses he would have found that a good many of their occupants had gone on pleasure trips to various places, which is a sign of their prosperity. I have talked with some of the school teachers, and I believe that their unpaid salaries are giving the Doctor more trouble than it is the teachers themselves. The Doctor asserts that the country has been laid waste by land sharks for miles around in every direction. But the occupants of these places must have all returned after the onslaught which laid their places waste, for I know of no empty farmhouses for miles around that is unoccupied in the farming district. The Doctor then says that I take great pleasure in assuring him that he will have to live the rest of his days among un-rental estate agents and land sharks and kindred spirits, and I do not know what he will do. That was not intended, and I will suggest something to you which, if you adopt, will let you out from among them. That is, that you move up onto your townsite at Rocky Mountain House, and that you establish there a community just to your own liking. You being the owner of the land, can op-

with people needing to wear western spectacles. I don't intend to answer any more of the Doctor's so-called letters, as I can see nothing in them which is beneficial to the public, and my business requires all my time. I started out thinking I might bring the Doctor to a rational way of thinking and writing, but it has been like an attempt to calm an enraged bull by rubbing him down with a red cloth. Thanking you in anticipation,
I remain, yours,
REAL ESTATE DEALER.

THE LAST STAND OF LAURIERISM

Driven From All the Provinces Save Two

Laurierism has been killed in every province in Canada except Alberta and Saskatchewan. When in control Sir Wilfrid Laurier placed his heels in power in these provinces against the will of the people and used all the resources of the Liberal party in Canada to maintain them. Laurierism is now making its last stand in these provinces.

The smashing of Laurier's power in the other provinces in Canada has caused a migration of discredited politicians and election crooks to Alberta and Saskatchewan for office and protection. The guiding spirits are the notorious Ross machine are now in the employ of Premier Scott and Sifton. Liberal politicians kicked out of other provinces have gone to the "Liberal Home for Discredited Politicians and Disgraced Healers," Saskatchewan and Alberta.

THE LIBERAL UNEMPLOYED.
Manitoba Laurierites have also unloaded some of their "unemployed" on Laurier's hired men in these provinces. New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Liberals have also contributed to this greatest array of corruptionists ever gathered together in Canada.

Laurierism has been driven to bay in Saskatchewan and Alberta. The rest of Canada has purged itself of this blight and curse. Saskatchewan and Alberta must bear the burden. In Saskatchewan and Alberta, under the leadership of Sir Wilfrid's puppets, are the "corruptionists, secessionists, ballot box stuffers and election thugs, driven by an awakened electorate from other parts of Canada.

Juarez, Mexico, Jan. 19.—Bonne Chance, Mayor Jefferson Livingston's great racing mare once more established a new world's record for a circular track, when she ran one mile in Juarez Jockey Club course here yesterday in 1:37.

CLOTHING!

Don't forget our Special Order department. Suits, \$18.00 and up. Satisfaction guaranteed.

SPECIAL PRICES

One-Third Off Smoking Jackets & Dressing Gowns

For 10 Days, commencing Wednesday Morning

We are giving prices on Winter Goods so low you cannot afford to stay away. It will surely pay you to visit this store and find out what you may buy for little prices. Below are a few of our specials:

Q.B. All Wool Sweaters
Outing Brand Sweaters
Monarch Sweaters

Reg. \$6.25 for \$3.95
Reg. 4.50 for \$2.95
Reg. 3.00 for \$1.50

ALL OVERCOATS--HALF PRICE

1-Coon Coat
1 Fur Lined Coat

Reg. \$125.00 for \$60.00
Reg. 85.00 for 60.00

UNDERWEAR.

20 Per Cent Discount on all Underwear, including Stanfield's, Jaguar's and Pen Angle.

20 Per Cent. Discount on the following:

FELT SHOES
FUR LINED SHOES
SHOE PACKS
MOCCASINS
LUMBERMAN'S RUBBERS
OVERSHOES

CAPS
TWEED PANTS
CORDUROY PANTS
MACKINAW
SHEEP LINED COATS
HEAVY WOOL SOX

Buy all you need, Men, of the very best of goods at these special prices. Our liberal guarantee stands good on EVERYTHING

BROWN & FULTON

THE NEW TARIFF AT WASHINGTON

How It Compares With the Old Tariff and the Reciprocity Schedules

The new United States tariff which is being put through its final stages in the Senate at Washington makes greater reductions on Canadian farm products than were expected. Not only this! In many respects the schedules will be more favorable to the Canadian farmer than was the reciprocity agreement of 1911. A long list of farm and other products which would have continued to pay duties under Reciprocity will now go into the States free. If the present bill is enacted. Many other articles and commodities will pay much lower duties than would have been charged upon them had the Washington agreement gone into force.

Cattle, swine, sheep and lambs, rye, potatoes, fresh milk, fresh cream, eggs, corn, grass seed, and buckwheat will all enter the American market free under the Reciprocity arrangement and they are to have the same treatment under the latest draft of the Wilson-Tariff Bill. Our wheat will be free under the States if we abolish our duty on American wheat. If we do not, the usual United States duty of 25 cents a bushel will be changed to a ten per cent ad valorem duty which would be equivalent to 10 cents a bushel on dollar wheat. Remembering the large quantity of wheat which the United States is growing for export, and recalling the fact that during nearly all the past crop year Winnipeg prices have risen from two to fifteen cents a bushel above the Minneapolis market, it may be questioned if many Western farmers would be benefited by free trade in wheat yet awhile. Had the Canadian duty been off during the past few weeks, Eastern Canadian mills would have filled their bins with cheap and early harvested American wheat before the Western Canadian grain grower whose crop ripens later could have got his grain to market.

Fresh meat, lard, bacon, ham, preserved meats, tallow, bran, cornmeal, buckwheat flour, wool, waste, flax straw and condensed milk were all to pay varying duties under Reciprocity, and now they are to go on the free list. Flour is to be free if Canada will make it free; otherwise it will pay 45 cents per bushel. Under Reciprocity the duty was to be 50 cents per bushel. The new tariff makes marked reductions below existing duties, upon the following among other farm products: Cattle, hares, horses, poultry (dead and alive), cheese, hay, straw, beans, peas (dried), turnips, onions, cabbages, horeh, dried apples, peaches, wild berries, fresh apples, pears and peaches.

MANUFACTURED GOODS COMING FROM STATES

Two-thirds of American Trade With Canada is Finished Products—A Change Needed

Particulars of United States exports to Canada as supplied in the Wall Street Journal recently provide abundant food for thought for every Canadian, whether of protectionist or free trade leanings. According to the figures Canada, with a population of less than eight millions, is a larger purchaser of United States goods than any other country in the world with the exception of the United Kingdom. Imports from United States have doubled growing from \$16,000,000 in 1910 to \$16,000,000 in 1913. Some of the principal items are as follows:—

	1910	1913
Automobiles	\$3,338,000	\$9,500,000
Copper pigs, bars, etc.	1,000,000	6,500,000
Steel rails	1,000,000	4,000,000
Cotton cloths	750,000	2,500,000
Locomotives	250,000	1,000,000
Lumber (boards, deals, etc.)	5,000,000	13,333,000
Structural iron and steel	3,000,000	9,000,000
Metal-working machinery	333,000	9,000,000
Agricultural implements	333,000	7,000,000
Pipes and fittings	1,500,000	4,000,000
Leather boots and shoes	1,250,000	3,000,000
Illuminating oil	500,000	1,000,000

In raw materials imported from the United States the increase is not so great. Most of the manufactured articles in which the United States trade has grown are protected under our present tariff policy. The figures would indicate however that the United States manufacturer, with his vast organization and highly specialized plant and enormous volume of trade, is still able to produce at a figure which discounts the average Canadian duty of 16 per cent. Those who would still further lower the tariff may well pause and consider whether they would be serving the best interests of the country by making Canada's adverse balance of trade with the United States still greater. At present we must borrow money from England to pay for United States goods. Would not the financial stringency be less apparent in Canada if the greater part of this \$16,000,000 was spent in Canada and the money circulated among Canadian workers?

who in turn would buy Canadian farm produce and their articles of food and clothing from Canadian merchants in Canadian towns? The thought naturally suggests itself that the trade policy of the country should be framed with a view to securing for the Canadian people a greater share in the industrial activity which imports from the United States indicate is now going elsewhere.

WOOL PRICES

Canada Little Affected by the New United States Tariff

Mr. John Hallam of Toronto, one of Canada's pioneer wool dealers, has an interesting article in the "Canadian Countryman" of recent date on the effect of the new Underwood Tariff Bill on the wool trade in Canada. Generally speaking he is in the opinion that it will affect the price at which the Canadian farmer sells his wool very materially, but will result in the lowering of the price of wool for the American farmer, as the latter's home market will be thrown open to world-wide competition. Dealing with this phase of the subject Mr. Hallam writes: "In order to obtain an idea of the effect of the removal of the tariff at present will produce, let us examine the effect on prices in the United States and Canada before and after the removal of the tariff under the Wilson Bill. On August 1st, 1892, while the tariff was in force, the Boston quotation for Ohio fine, washed wool was 20 1/2 cents, while in Toronto on the same date unwashed wool was quoted at 10 cents. On August 1st, 1896, after the tariff was removed, the same wool was quoted at 12 cents in Boston, and on the same date it was quoted at 1 1/2 cents in Toronto, so you can see that the prices were practically the same after the tariff had been removed. In May of the present year, in anticipation of the removal of the tariff, the Boston quotation on Ohio fine unwashed wool was 21 cents, and dealers in the United States were quoting the price paid for wool there last year, although the prices on wool in England, Canada and the world's markets have advanced about 15 per cent since last year. It seems evident, therefore, that the protection on raw wool has been of tremendous advantage to the American farmer. It has enhanced the price he has received for his wool from 50 to 100%.

HOME MARKET NEGLECT

A Prominent Grain Grower Complains—Opportunities in Calgary Market

One of the leading officers of the United Farmers of Alberta in an open letter to his fellow-members, which appeared in the "Grain Growers' Guide" of October 1st, makes some very pointed criticisms of the methods of some of those who are offering produce for sale at the Grain Growers' booth in the Calgary market. After dealing specifically with the mistakes and neglect that characterize the marketing of some of the produce, he offers the following sane and timely advice: "The farmer throughout Western Canada casts longing eyes at the distant markets. He thinks if he could only get them he would make all kinds of money, yet here in the city of Calgary is a direct opportunity for him to use his produce advantageously to the farmer and the consumer without any middle man, and the above stuff, faithfully described, is what he sends for exhibition on that market. Is it any wonder that the wholesaler and retailer will not accept shipments of Alberta stuff when they are liable to be loaded up with rubbish of that kind as the Grain Growers' Grain Company was last Saturday? With the possibility of being favored with such stuff as that, one cannot blame the wholesaler and the retailer for going away down to far off California, Oregon, Washington and the market for the stuff grown equally well or even better in Alberta, the only difference being that in those States the wholesaler knows he is dealing with men who will ship nothing but the best, who will put it up in good shape and pack it carefully so that it will not be damaged in a journey of even thousands of miles, whereas, if one may judge from last Saturday's exhibit—but enough has already been said about that. If last Saturday is to be taken as representative of what Alberta farmers can do, the sooner the U.P.A. ceases to work for the establishment of open markets and co-operative distributing centres, the better for the reputation of the province."

Calgary's increase in population is assured, particularly when one bears in mind the great industrial development that is taking place in and around the city. Every new industry means adult employees, and most of them have wives and families to house and feed and clothe. The Calgary market is bound to show a corresponding increase in demand and opportunity as long as the present tariff policy is maintained. It is well therefore that the farmers who are supplying the Calgary household with food products should cultivate the market. Greater attention to methods of production and marketing in their immediate province, rather than striving after foreign markets which take longer to reach, and therefore offer greater difficulties in placing their produce properly before the consumer.

THE SPAN OF LIFE SHOWN BY FIGURES

For Those Under Thirty the Expectation of Longevity Has Increased—Married People Fortunate

How long do you expect to live? Perhaps you have never given the matter a thought. The majority of people expect to live 68 years as they can—and let it go at that. Therefore maybe it would be better to ask: How long can you expect to live?

Suppose you are between 40 and 45 years of age. If that is the case you may expect to live 23 1/2 years more. If you happen to live in a city, the matter of where you live changes the figure slightly, but not much. The results obtained are very valuable.

The figures are practically the same for all sections of the country. These figures are based on the life expectancy in the expectation of life, as it is called, from the age of 1 year to the age of 20 and for decrements from 10 years on. For instance, a child 5 years old might expect to live 52 years more. This is an increase of 11 years over the expectation of life of a child of a century ago. An adult between 25 and 30 years of age has 35 1/2 years more to live, according to the table, while a person 35 years old may reasonably expect to live only 33 years and 3 months longer.

The expectation of life for men and women is different, for people in different trades it is different. These differences bring to light some curious facts. For instance comparison of the sexes instead of ages shows that women generally have a longer life span than men. The figures also show that married men live longer than single men, and married women live longer than single women. The few lives longer than the Gentile by a round dozen years. The negro has the least chance of life than the white man.

But throughout it is found that the span of life is increasing. The age of 30 has increased during the last 30 years while that for people beyond the age of 30 has decreased.

THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS ON TRADE QUESTION

They Contend the German Tariff is Greatly in the Interests of Agriculture

In Germany the social Democrats or the party of the urban masses are the low tariff or the free trade party, as opposed to the agriculturists who have protection in their home market for the food products they raise. According to "Canadian Life," Canada in an article published in its November issue, the Social Democrats are evidently of the opinion that the policy of protection is greatly in the interests of the agricultural population. A manifesto issued by this party makes a declaration that "the policy of protection" throws overboard to the year into the jaws of our agrarians at the expense of the non-agrarian population. Not only meat, but bread, butter, eggs, and above all, milk—the principal food of our children—have risen greatly in price already and the leaders of the Agrarian organizations are endeavoring to take further advantage of the situation to make life still harder for the poor and the very poor in town and country."

TRUTH ABOUT CANADA

No Trouble Finding a Job "When You Ken Y'r Business"

"I am going to close this letter with an example to which I will refer to an Englishman to his cousin in Canada. I met a young Scotman named Willie, who had been in Canada for a few years. Willie heard a lecture on Canada at the C.P.R. moving picture show at the Glasgow Exhibition, and he landed in Winnipeg without a friend and with very little money. He had a plan house to live at, and he arrived, he applied at the McLean Road Company on Portage Avenue. "What you want and what I want is the same," says the Scot. Within an hour he was ripping up an old thin piano which has lost most of its value. He knew his business, and to be brief he stayed with McLean and Company one year. Then he saw the mechanical piano was coming to the fore, but knowing nothing of the "ins and outs" of the machine, he took some of the piano to his home and he had it repaired. He was engaged by a piano factory, worked there six months, went back to Winnipeg, and his place filled at Mac's, walked into Lindsay's piano house, and was taken on at an advance of five dollars per week over and above what he had been getting. In Willie's own words: "My sister came out then, she got work at the big McLean-Harris house, office work, with good pay. We took a comfortable flat, we live there happy and contentedly; we have a fine piano and we'll be glad to have you call on us."

"How does your pay for work compare with the Glasgow pay, Willie?" I asked. "It's just double," he says. "And how do you compare living?" I says. "You pay more for luxuries!" says Willie, "but otherwise I am thankful it's just as cheap as life in Canada, as anywhere else, an' I said, 'meanly, there's no trouble about finding a job when you ken y'r business!'"

"Willie," says I, "can I tell your story to a newspaper?" "Willie," he said, "some of the Glasgow folk'll know me fine."

Part goes to the manufacturer, who is likewise a consumer and enables him to pay higher wages and employ more workmen, thus still further increasing the farmer's market. He is able at the same time to perfect his industrial processes and by increased production to bring down the price of the article he manufactures, thus benefiting the farmer and consumer. The savings of both workmen and manufacturers are deposited in Canadian banks, the financial strength of which immensely accelerates business, and lessens the peril of financial crises. The farmer both benefits by this business expansion and stability in an indirect way through enlarged markets, but is also helped personally whenever he desires a loan from the bank. In fact, the new banking regulations which permit loans on farm lands, machinery and products were only made possible by the prosperity due to the growth of industry in Canada. This prosperity is reflected also in the credit which the country enjoys abroad by reason of which we have secured immense sums of money to build our transportation systems, to carry the merchant's goods to the farmers and the farmer's produce to his Canadian customers. Whenever any citizen rides in a train or receives a letter through the post or secures credit at the bank he is enjoying an advantage which the purchasing power of the whole country has secured for him. England's merchant marine will always be content to transport Canadian grain across the Atlantic in the interests of the English market, but only the interests of the Canadian market have built and maintain our inland communications.

THE COST OF LIVING

The Fiscal Policy Has Little Effect—High Prices Universal Today

It is frequently asserted in these days, when everybody is discussing the high cost of living, that the country's tariff policy accounts for a great part of the trouble. A careful examination of the economic history of not only Canada and the United States, but also of European countries shows that the era of high prices have prevailed under low tariff and low prices under high tariff, as well as high prices under high tariff. Under certain conditions the tariff may be a factor in the cost of living, but as far as manufacturing products in Canada are concerned statistics do not support the contention that the products of tariff protected industries in Canada are increasing in price.

In 1870 one of Canada's pioneer carriage companies produced about 30 buggies, which they sold from \$150 to \$170 each. In 1911 their output was 15,000, and they were able to offer the farmer a buggy at \$35 that was vastly superior to the one they used to sell for \$175 for. In 1878 they used to charge nine cents per pound for retail. Today it is six or seven cents. Binders in 1878 sold from \$275 to \$300, while today the farmer is able to get a better binder in every respect and that will do the same work for \$125. Reapers that sold for \$1000 in 1878 are now sold at \$400 to \$450. In view of these facts and numerous other examples that could be quoted, it seems evident that the cost of living has not increased very much by reason of the increased cost of manufactured goods.

RED DEER COUNCIL MEETING

The regular meeting of the Council of the Council Chamber, Thursday, January 22nd, Mayor Carswell, Chairman, and Aldermen Alderman Bottorrell, Lord, Carswell, Smith, Watson and Coots.

CORRESPONDENCE. Correspondence was read by the Clerk from the following: Seymour & Dave, city engineers, re estimate for \$75 double railing for Gatz-Ave. North at a cost of \$200. F. Mann, Secretary Carles' Club, asking for a grant of \$100 towards the expense of entertaining at the hospital, February 3, 4, 5. Hansson Board of Health re sale of meat.

Financial Post of Canada re publication of auditor's report and building reports of U.F.A., enclosing copy of resolution passed Dec. 30, 1913, asking the Council to appoint a weekly market day in Red Deer.

W. J. Uren, Superintendent C. P. R., acknowledgment of letter wishing him success in his new field of labor.

Neil Milfin, resigning his position as Foreman of Public Works. Henry McCook Humboldt enquiring for opening for grant making in the City of Regina, Wood, Gundy & Co., Toronto, and A. E. James & Co., Toronto, re debentures.

W. H. Hadley, re West Park and Red Deer West ratepayers' meeting on Monday, January 26th.

Malone, Malone & Long, barristers, Toronto, re declaration of by-laws 35 and 36.

Dealing with the application of the Curling Club for a grant of \$100, Alderman Bottorrell said he was going to spend this year. If a fund was laid aside for this purpose, he would support the application, otherwise he would not.

Alderman Smith said he was not in favor of a grant under present conditions, though he was in sympathy with the object, and he had not the least doubt that the Club would get without it. This was one way where we could curtail expenses.

Mayor Carswell said we should have a motion before further discussion, or lay it on the table for new business.

Alderman Carswell said he was a carter, and in sympathy with the Curling Club, and he would like to make a grant at the present time; but he was in favor of discussing establishing a fund for grants of this nature.

Moved by Alderman Smith and Bottorrell—that this Council do see to its way clear to grant the request of the Secretary of the Curling Club for a grant of \$100 towards defraying the expenses of the hospital, to be held in Red Deer the first week in February as a fund for the relief of the poor, and be established. Carried.

The report of Seymour & Dave re iron railing for Gatz Ave. was next taken up.

Alderman Watson said he did not see the necessity of two inch piping. 12 inch was large enough, and was generally used.

Alderman Smith was of the opinion that as we had done without railings for so long, we could manage to get along for the present without them.

Alderman Carswell thought the matter could be filed for the present and brought up at a more opportune time.

COMMISSIONERS' REPORT

The following report was presented by the Commissioners:

We have taken up the matter of a lane at the rear of lots 9, 10 and 11, and we have not yet been prepared to report finally on the matter.

The Fire Chief in his annual report recommended the building of a fire station at the rear of the fire hall, where the horses stand, at an estimated cost of \$55.00. We have examined the horse stalls and recommended that we be authorized to have the work done as soon as possible.

We have called for tenders for the supply of oats and hay.

We submit accounts for your authorization to pay.

We submit for your consideration the following by-laws:

To levy a business tax.

To appoint an assessor.

To regulate electric wiring.

To appoint an inspector of electric wiring.

We recommend that the resolution be referred to the Board of Trade to take up with the Board of U.F.A. Unions, they to report as to whether they consider it wise to levy such a tax.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. N. CARSCWELL, A. T. STEPHENSON, Commissioners.

The report was received and adopted on motion of Alderman Lord and Bottorrell.

COUNTS

The following accounts were passed:

Merchants Bank \$74.65, Baird & McKenzie \$7.60, Office Specialty Co. \$50.00, Secretary School \$12.00, Secretary Board of Trade \$50.00, A. Clutterbuck \$16.00, C. Carbonate Co. \$12.50.

The account of Greene & Payne, city solicitors, was gone into in detail, and there being a difference of opinion in regard to certain charges, their account of December 1st, 1913, was referred back to the Commissioners to go over the items with Greene & Payne and report at next meeting of December 1st.

RENTAL TAX

The Council went into Committee of the whole, with Ald. Bottorrell in the chair, to discuss the by-law to place a rental tax on business property.

Alderman Coots said he did not see the use of discussing the question at length. He had stated his objections at the last meeting, and felt certain the matter would be turned down.

Alderman Bottorrell asked him to state his objections.

In reply Alderman Coots said he objected to the by-law as a whole on the grounds that it was not fair, and that we were loading the tax on 88,000 or about 114 people. He believed the present system was a poor one, and the proposed one worse. He could talk for hours on the question, but did not think it right to take up the time of the Council. Ald. Bottorrell said this was a matter not to be trifled with. He was most sincere about it, and more he thought of the system he was introducing the more sincere he became, and he believed we should have to come to it eventually.

In any case the matter should be decided tonight what we intended to do about the assessment, and this by-law was bringing them to the point.

Alderman Carswell did not see how the present talk would help them to devise a plan to raise taxes. He would say right away that he was not in favor of this by-law. The taxes appeared to bear very heavy on the business men, who were called on for most everything. He believed in the old policy of taxation on improvements, as we had it some years ago. We gradually reduced the tax on improvements, until a year ago we wiped it out altogether, and now we are back to the old system of a flat rate. It was a fair trial, but it had not proved a success. Such a tax was alright perhaps during good times when land was going up, but it fell down during times of depression. He favored either putting on a tax on improvements to the extent of twenty-five or thirty per cent, or let the single tax system be tried out another year.

Alderman Smith said the Council knew where he stood on the matter. He opposed the by-law, did not think it fair, and he believed it had been tried out in other places and discarded. He favored taxing improvements on interest.

Mayor Carswell said he was not so enthusiastic as he felt the other night. He had gone into the matter more fully, and looked over the approximate people who would have to pay the tax, and he believed it would be an injustice to the small tradesmen. He thought we must first of all lower the land assessment, and then levy a tax on improvements.

He at first thought a 10 per cent tax favorable, but now considered a 5 per cent tax enough. There were good reasons why business men should be called upon to contribute, because they were getting great benefits in police and fire protection, etc.

Alderman Smith contended the business men were already paying the costs through the high assessments placed on business success.

Alderman Coots said they were paying twice as much in proportion to any other part of the city for what they got.

Alderman Watson said he should oppose a business tax, believing it would drive some men out of business, and he concurred with what Alderman Carswell said on the improvement tax. He had objections to the land tax of last year and thought it should be reduced.

Alderman Lord wished to make a few comments on the question. He had nothing out and dried, but thought it the most consistent way a tax should be applied. He then read figures showing how he thought it might be worked out. He would be sorry to see the by-law turned down. There had been adverse criticism of last year, and it would be good to try out the business tax for this year, and they would have something tangible to work on for 1915, and it would be in the interests of the city and the hardship of any one.

Alderman Bottorrell said he had always been opposed to the present system of taxation, and was at last consistent, and had always tried to be so.

COUNCIL MEETING

The different clauses of the by-law were voted down on a division, Alderman Lord and Bottorrell voting for, and Alderman Smith, Coots, Watson and Carswell against.

This by-law was then declared defeated.

Alderman Bottorrell suggested that we go on and decide on the system we shall use for the present year.

Mayor Carswell said during the discussion he should like to have suggestions from any visitors present if they felt like giving them.

L. H. Gatz said he would take advantage of the offer, and addressed the Council at great length.

F. W. Galbraith afterwards addressed the Council more briefly, and said in part that he did not quite understand Mr. Gatz's present attitude on the question, and thought the Council would be wise to lay the matter over for a day or two, as Mr. Gatz's address was likely to stampede them.

Alderman Carswell suggested laying over the matter for the present and calling a special meeting if necessary to discuss just this one question.

The Mayor suggested that we meet Tuesday evening next to discuss all unfinished business.

This was agreed to, and the Council adjourned at 11.30 o'clock.

SCHOOL BOARD

The Red Deer Public School Board met in regular session on Thursday evening, January 8th. There were present Mr. Payne, chairman; Mr. Munro, secretary; Mr. G. W. McKenney, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Sanders, and Principal McKenzie.

HELP ON FINANCING

G. W. Greene reported that he had met the Western Superintendent of the Bank of Montreal while in Winnipeg and, among other things, Red Deer School finances had been discussed between them. He was able to put before the Superintendent some additional facts as to the law, and as to the conditions which he believed would have a tendency to ease the Board's present financial position. The following resolution was passed:—

That this Board thanks Mr. Greene for his presentation of their case to the Western Superintendent of the Bank of Montreal, and instructs the Secretary to confer with him in the preparation of a statement to submit to the bank regarding advances for the first half of 1914.

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT

The Principal's report showed enrollment for December of 515, daily present 465.56, percentage daily present 90.29. For December, 1913, the enrollment was 413, an increase of 72 or over 16 per cent. during the year. The shield for the higher grades during January goes to Miss Wilson who has an average of 95.56 for the primary classes to Miss Lund, South Red Deer, with an average of 98.32. The Principal recommended that the Parish Hall pupils be moved to Grade VII. room, and Grade VII. pupils placed in the spare room in the old school building.

The High School enrollment for December, 1913, was 88. In December, 1912, there were 10 Public School teachers, an average of 38 pupils per teacher. In December, 1913, there were 35.8. Of the 12 teachers on the Public School staff this year only 4 were on a year contract. Though this cannot be avoided, it is bound to affect the efficiency of the school. At the July examination in Grade VIII, 25 wrote, and 24 were successful; in Grade IX, 24 wrote, and 15 were successful; in Grade X, 18 wrote and 15 were successful; in Grade XI, 16 wrote and 13 were successful; in Grade XII, 11 wrote, and 7 were successful; that is, 92 wrote on the Departmental examinations and 73 were successful in obtaining the Grade applied for.

TRUANT OFFICER'S REPORT

The Truant Officer's report for December showed nine investigations, five cases of absence being excusable. Six had returned. For the year there had been 172 investigations, of which 147 absences were due to causes other than truancy, 9 due to truancy, while 16 were not available for return. There were 94 cases of absence excusable, 9 due to truancy, 13 to indifference of parents, 17 to other non-excusable reasons, 8 had moved, 12 were over and under age, 15 had left district, 1 had gone to work, and 3 unavailable for other reason. There had been 15 warning notices served on parents, 7 notices of investigation sent to parents, 3 appearances in courts, and 159 calls at schools.

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TRUANT OFFICER'S REPORT

Here it is at Last

Sanol Kidney Remedy is made from herbs and is perfectly harmless. If you are a sufferer from Gall Stones, Kidney Stones, or Gravel, Sanol will effect a positive cure. If you have backache, kidney, bladder trouble, or rheumatism that is caused by excess of uric acid, diminishes, purifies, soothes the eyes, swollen feet and ankles, tired nervous feeling, urine very pale, or extra dark and cloudy, too frequent and painful urination, brick dust sediment in urine after standing a few hours; you are in danger and Sanol Kidney Remedy will save you.

At all Druggists, \$1.50 per bottle. Free Literature. Sanol Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Canada.

For sale at all leading druggists.



Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations.

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made by any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intestate homesteader. Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

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LOST IN A DESERT

Strange Adventure of a Country Girl Alone in a Big City.

By GERTRUDE MARY SHERIDAN.

A lonely hour, a lonely spot, and a lonely girl in the world looking out over the fast darkening lake in a dreary, desolate way. Nellie Danvers had come to the beach of the great city's breathing spot after a hard day's work.

She had wandered purposely away from the crowds. A sense of utter friendlessness overcame her, and a far-away look was in her eyes. Life seemed very hard to the young girl. An orphan, leaving distant relatives in a country village a year previous, she had come to the city to find her own disquieted, lost in a desert.

She had learned how to operate a typewriter and had secured a subordinate situation at six dollars a week, humdrum, dragging labor. She felt that it was only a step to the sweat shop or the sales counter if she lost her present position.

"Perhaps I am worked out," she thought. "A week in the country might influence me to face the dreary winter with a brighter spirit. It is useless to consider that, so I'll try and be content. There are the books and my painting—oh, dear."

Nellie drew back with a timid start. A man had come rushing from a line of bushes, two little children with him. In the moonlight they saw her pale, delicate and refined, but his eyes shone like living sparks of fire.

"Quick!" he said, his glance turning full into the face of the shrinking girl. "These two children—take them. Where do you live?"

Some instinctive Nellie could not resist compelled her to reply in a tremor: "Twenty-two Borden place."

The man pushed the children towards her and then dashed down the beach. A second man came into view on a swift run. He approached the bewildered Nellie.

"The man who had these children?" he spoke rapidly—"which way did he go?"

Mutely Nellie pointed. The man ran on. He, too, disappeared. She looked down at the children. One had clasped her dress, hiding her face in its folds, and was sobbing wildly. The other stood staring about her as if half stunned by the alarming occurrence of the moment.

"Amid her own friendlessness Nellie's heart went out to the deserted little ones. She sank again to the sand, drawing them close to her. They folded into her caresses like storm-tossed refugees. First one and then the other of the little ones went to sleep, their heads resting in her lap as if from sheer exhaustion.

One hour—two. No one appeared. The dew was falling heavily and Nellie shivered. The sleepers. The younger one she had to carry in her arms. Her sister she led by the hand, sleepy-eyed and tired.

"There was nothing for Nellie to do but take the children to her room. She placed them on her own bed. She did not sleep the long night through. Every moment she expected a visit from the man to whom she had given her address.

He did not come. In the morning she interested her landlady in looking after the children while she was away. They were charming little ones who would themselves about both hearts.

A week went by—two of them. At last unaccountably, Nellie grew into loving the abandoned children.

The mystery surrounding them troubled her, but she found a new interest in life. Nellie had to make her little salary go a long ways now, but the children thrived, loved her, and were happy as the day was long.

One evening Nellie had just put her charges to bed when a sharp tap came to the door. She opened it. A stranger hurried by her.

"Look the door!" he said huskily. "The children—they are safe!"

Then Nellie perceived the disguise of the man on the beach. He sat in a chair, breathless, a smile of gladness and relief crossed his face as Nellie told him of the little ones.

"Oh, you know, true girl!" he said fervently. "I knew from your face I could trust you."

"Open this door!" sounded harshly, and with a crash the barrier burst in. "You've caught me at last, have you?"

"You've led me a long chase." "You" spoke the man. "I wish to make an explanation to this young lady, who has been a friend to my orphaned nieces. Miss, these men are arresting me for counterfeiting. I am innocent."

"It looks like it, when we have just recovered the two best counterfeit plates ever made," said one of the men.

"I made them," said the prisoner

quietly, "but when you hear my story you may change your opinion of me. You say you have found the plates?"

"Yes." "Then I am saved—it was all that I was waiting for," declared the prisoner. "My former business was that of an expert engraver. On account of an invalid brother, the father of two little girls, I gave up my business and bought Rose Cottage at Frampton."

"We know all about that," said only brother. "I was taken ill and went out of my mind as a result of an encephalitis. They placed me in an asylum and the little ones in an orphan's home. A year ago I was orphaned and left to a lonely building in the city here. My captors were a gang of dangerous counterfeiters. They set me at work making a counterfeit plate. Two months ago a complete return of reason came to me in the midst of my innocent mechanical work. I refused to proceed with it. My enemies threatened to kill my little nieces if I did not go on with the work."

"Which you did?" "Yes, and completed the plates the day you made the descent on them. I escaped. Then, knowing the men had taken the plates with them, I sought to leave the country. I got the children from the asylum. You people found my trail. Since then I have been dodging you, but now—"

"Well, what now?" inquired one of the officers. "Take a proof of those plates. You will find that the last work I did on them was to delicately trace over both plates one word."

"What was it?" "Counterfeiting!" It took the police a week to verify the story of Adrian Noble, engraver. Then, overhauling Nellie with gratitude, he went home to Rose Cottage. A week later he returned. His mind had been full of him since she had first pitied his sufferings, and she was glad to see him.

"You can't stand any longer, Miss Danvers," he said earnestly. "The little ones mourn for you all day, and I fear young lady, whose goodness to me and mine will translate all my life, can I help but respect and love you? Come home with me to the dear little ones, as my wife."

"After a short stay, he left for his home, joy after gloom, and rest, glorious rest—heaven on earth seemed to come to the tempest-tossed Nellie at beautiful Rose Cottage."

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AMERICAN MUSEUM HAS PRIZE

Specimen of Giant Forest Pig Placed in National Institution of Natural History.

Africa is not only preeminently the land of mammals; it is the home of many large and curious beasts, says Dr. Frederic A. Lucas, director of the American Museum of Natural History.

From Alfred J. Klein the museum has received specimens of the giant forest pig, which have been mounted by F. Blaschke and placed on exhibition.

"For something like fifteen years," says Doctor Lucas, "it was suspected that the forests of Africa harbored some giant member of the hog family, but owing to the retiring habits of the animal it was not until about a specimen was taken by the hands of a naturalist and the animal was properly introduced to the scientific world."

"Very little is known of this new acquisition at the museum, partly on account of the habits of the animal, which are nocturnal, and its abode in the tall grass of the forest."

"The hunter forces his way through the bamboos and underbrush up to its eyes in grass—there is a grunt and a grunt away and the game is never seen."

"On the slopes of Mount Kenya at an elevation of 8,000 feet Carl E. Akeley found evidence of the existence of these pigs, their tracks following the elephant trails in that region."

"The body of the forest pig is deep and heavy, its head is large and equipped with upturned ferocious looking tusks. It is said to be quick and powerful when in action."

"It is quite probable that other curious specimens remain to be discovered," says Doctor Lucas, "although with the rapid opening up of the country and its exploration by sportsmen it would seem that its possibilities must be long exhausted."

Futuristic Description of a Battle.

The Futurist, who hopes to create a revolution in art, but so far have been greeted with jeers, are now turning their attention to literature. According to their prophetic speculations, adjectives, adverbs and verbs are to be eliminated. Substantives are alone to be used, and they will then have their full dramatic properties. What the dynamic properties will appear from the following futuristic description of a battle—

"Fires, clatter, hoofs, boom! boom! Alarms, crack! crack! whizz! bang! bang! whoop! Guns, maceas, zwozas, calissons, charges, smoke, charges, smoke, smoke, whizzing, zwoza, blood, groans, shrieks, victory, death!"

When praising the Balkan peoples for their patriotism, do not forget the patriots of the Balkan women.

The war against Turkey could be won only by sending every available man to the front at once. The men were sent, and women stepped forward to do work which men had done before. Women are driving cabs and carts, cleaning streets, running street cars, loading and unloading ships and trains, doing all the clerical work and all the agricultural labor usually performed by men.

An American woman living in Athens writes that men between eighteen and forty-five years have practically vanished from the city. Their wives were sent, and women stepped forward to do work which men had done before. Women are driving cabs and carts, cleaning streets, running street cars, loading and unloading ships and trains, doing all the clerical work and all the agricultural labor usually performed by men.

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A wise man enjoys what he has, while the fool is seeking for more.

UNCLE SETH'S SON

Thought He Was Feathering His Nest; Careless Ambitions Brought Disaster.

By GEORGE ELMER COBB.

"Randal can go to college now, Uncle Seth. All the arrangements are made. It is the happiest thought of my life, to realize that it is in my power to show you some appreciation of all you and your family have done for me."

"Boy, there never was a truer, better man than you! I can't think. I can hardly speak. Somewhere along the line, though, a blessing will come to you for your noble sacrifice and selflessness."

David Prescott walked slowly across the farmyard. His heart was heavy as he thought of the old man who had been his best friend since he was left an orphan at an early age. The flash and thrill of a good deed, however, were robbed of some of their glamour as David thought of the person most benefited—Randal Burton.

In his own mind David did not believe the old man's son worthy of the sacrifice he was making for him. Randal had always had glorified ideas of his own ability. He had never graduated at school. He was a laborer and a failure about the farm. His father wished him to seek his natural vocation, clerk in a general store in the village, but Randal insisted that he was "cut out for a lawyer."

Things were at a tight place at Burton farm, with little or no cash resources. Then David, the worker, the faithful, had stepped into the breach. He saw that the old man was grieving over the complaints of his son that he had no chance in life like other fellows.

"You see," David had explained to his uncle, "there's a reclamation project to drain Rock Valley, and no one knows every crook and turn of the old river as I do. I have convinced the

company that I am the man for the job. They've agreed to let me have the contract. I'll be able to pay off the mortgage and give you a good home."

There was an end to everything, and the end of Randal Burton's careless ambitions was a position in a city office as a stenographer. At least he was independent now, and that in a way gratified old Seth Burton.

The end of David's acquaintance with pretty Dorothy was a wedding, and David Prescott's noble sacrifice for his father's sake was rewarded by the marriage of a loving wife and a new start in the world as one of its future great engineers.

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NEW CITY, OJIBWAY TO BE SECOND GARY

New York American Explains How Canada Has Secured Great Steel Industry.

A Detroit despatch to The New York American reads: "When the heads of the United States Steel Corporation learned a couple of years ago that the reciprocity agreement which the tariff Administration had negotiated with Canada had been defeated by a referendum vote in Canada, they came to Detroit and picked out a spot across the river in Canada, where they could advantageously manufacture and ship steel, and bought it. They have begun work on the construction of a second Gary there. A Canadian city of some 75,000 population, and named Ojibway, will be built up there within three or four years."

"Had the reciprocity pact been ratified that city would have been on the American side of the Detroit River. The labor would have been American. The supplies for the labor would have broadened the market of the American farmers who opposed reciprocity."

"The United States Steel Corporation wanted to sell its steel in Canada and was prevented by the Canadian tariff. It wanted to buy ore and raw materials in Canada and was prevented by the American tariff. It desired the best facilities for shipping to Canadian ports and all over the world by water. It had been contemplating building a plant on the Detroit side of the river."

"Agents had looked over the ground below the city, in the vicinity of the big ship building plants, and had practically decided to build there. The Detroit River forms the best harbor on the Great Lakes, completely sheltered, yet large enough and deep enough to permit the free passage and maneuvering of the largest steamships. The steel corporation had its plans already made, when the

reciprocity pact went to vote. When it found there was to be no reciprocity it just moved across the river."

Worn Out. Said the man in the state to the man sitting down: "You ought to stand up and give the next vote to me. I am the tired man in America. I have just taken part in a sixty-mile motor-paced bicycle race."

Said the man in the seat to the man in the state: "You have nothing on me in the line of exhaustion. Maybe you rode in the race, but I sat and watched it."

In One Trip. A prominent farmer brought a thousand bushels of grain to a Saskatchewan town in one trip. The motive power was supplied by a "Big A" traction engine, which stalked majestically into the town with eight retainers in the shape of wagons heavily laden with grain.

The little lady insisted on walking. As they crossed a bridge, her attention was called to a gang of workmen sinking a hollow wooden tube in a mud hole at the bank of the river. The man who was guiding it stood slowly half sunk in the slimy clay. It was

David Prescott. He waved his hand in friendly greeting to his cousin. "Come on," spoke Randal hurriedly. "This is just as all interesting."

"But that man waved his hand to you." "Oh, some mudlark of the crew, I suppose," responded Randal. "He doesn't look like a mudlark," said Dorothy. "See him guide that big frame thing. He must be pretty smart. There, in the place that was just grand that a fine looking fellow he is, too."

The irritated Randal managed to draw the interested companion away from the scene. He escorted his charge to her friends. Randal called at the Delcombes' home next morning, primed for that vaunted proposal. Mrs. Delcombe informed him that Miss Vance had started away for a walk along the river. She might have told her quarrel with Randal, a good many questions about the Burton's evening previous. Dorothy had learned that Randal was not the ambitious striving idol she had made of him. She learned of the noble sacrifice of his cousin. She discovered, too, the meanness of Randal in disguising his motives. "The deuce!" exclaimed Randal Burton, as he arrived at the bank of the river.

There was the truant lady. She was conversing with David. The latter was neatly attired, as he was always when her supervisory work was going on. David was explaining to his interested companion the great engineering work in progress.

Randal came up, breath and braggart. He tried to take Miss Dorothy under his own parental wing, whilst trying to impress his cousin that she rightfully belonged there. Somehow, the little miss continued interested over the wonderful river project. She was cool and distant when she walked home with her father.

"I suppose I can call this evening," submitted Randal in rather a grumbling tone.

"Oh, certainly," smiled the fascinating little miss. "Only be sure to bring your cousin, Mr. Prescott, with you. He is the most delightful young man I have ever met. I could listen to him for his stories of how he and those brave fellows with him are fighting the quokers and the bog holes, and just forcing that stubborn old river to go the way they want it to."

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"He must be pretty smart and brave."

commissioners of it, too. They have offered me a two years' position as superintendent of the upper dam. I am to get \$1,500 a year. Half of that for two years will carry Randal through the city law school. I can spare something for you out of the balance, and wind up still to the good. That's my plan, and I'm dead set and proud to carry it out, just for your sake."

So it was settled. With a great flourish of trumpets Randal Burton departed for the city. His direct family proudly anticipated his future fame and fortune, and David went to work on the reclamation project.

The best that was in him came out as he did, and David now demonstrated the value of his education. The engineers on the project found that their knowledge a valuable adjunct to their technical processes. David was a superb swimmer. While it was his duty to direct a gang of men, in deep canal work, in diving or exploring the channel under water, he was not afraid of risk or labor. He wore high boots, but he had a pair of low top shoes, was wet and muddy most of the time. At the end of six months the engineers reported that his discovery of the old river bed had saved them ten thousand dollars. The commissioners promptly advanced his salary twenty-five per cent.

Time wore on. David found time to take up engineering and study evenings. At the holidays Randal came home. He was gaudily dressed, pert and braggart as ever. He did not seem to realize that he was a pensioner. The next vacation David was disappointed to see how little real law education the boy was acquiring.

"Confidentially, between me and you," said Randal, "I don't think as much of the law as I did. A smart fellow will be enough to help me put up my shingle. Truth is, Dave, I've made a catch."

"What kind of a catch?" inquired his cousin. "Miss Dorothy Vance. Father a millionaire. She does me no. Next vacation she's coming to visit the Delcombes here—you know, high-spirited people. I'm going to propose to her then. You'll see her when she comes."

In due time vacation days came around, and Randal returned to the farm. He had failed to pass the examination, and hinted vaguely at trying some other line. Mr. Burton was grieved, and Dave disappointed. In his relative, irresponsible way, however, Randal claimed he knew how to "feather his nest," and he was arrested in grand style as he went down to the depot to meet the morning train. Miss Dorothy to the home of the Delcombes.

The little lady insisted on walking. As they crossed a bridge, her attention was called to a gang of workmen sinking a hollow wooden tube in a mud hole at the bank of the river. The man who was guiding it stood slowly half sunk in the slimy clay. It was

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The end of David's acquaintance with pretty Dorothy was a wedding, and David Prescott's noble sacrifice for his father's sake was rewarded by the marriage of a loving wife and a new start in the world as one of its future great engineers.

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"He must be pretty smart and brave."

commissioners of it, too. They have offered me a two years' position as superintendent of the upper dam. I am to get \$1,500 a year. Half of that for two years will carry Randal through the city law school. I can spare something for you out of the balance, and wind up still to the good. That's my plan, and I'm dead set and proud to carry it out, just for your sake."

So it was settled. With a great flourish of trumpets Randal Burton departed for the city. His direct family proudly anticipated his future fame and fortune, and David went to work on the reclamation project.

The best that was in him came out as he did, and David now demonstrated the value of his education. The engineers on the project found that their knowledge a valuable adjunct to their technical processes. David was a superb swimmer. While it was his duty to direct a gang of men, in deep canal work, in diving or exploring the channel under water, he was not afraid of risk or labor. He wore high boots, but he had a pair of low top shoes, was wet and muddy most of the time. At the end of six months the engineers reported that his discovery of the old river bed had saved them ten thousand dollars. The commissioners promptly advanced his salary twenty-five per cent.

Time wore on. David found time to take up engineering and study evenings. At the holidays Randal came home. He was gaudily dressed, pert and braggart as ever. He did not seem to realize that he was a pensioner. The next vacation David was disappointed to see how little real law education the boy was acquiring.

"Confidentially, between me and you," said Randal, "I don't think as much of the law as I did. A smart fellow will be enough to help me put up my shingle. Truth is, Dave, I've made a catch."

"What kind of a catch?" inquired his cousin. "Miss Dorothy Vance. Father a millionaire. She does me no. Next vacation she's coming to visit the Delcombes here—you know, high-spirited people. I'm going to propose to her then. You'll see her when she comes."

In due time vacation days came around, and Randal returned to the farm. He had failed to pass the examination, and hinted vaguely at trying some other line. Mr. Burton was grieved, and Dave disappointed. In his relative, irresponsible way, however, Randal claimed he knew how to "feather his nest," and he was arrested in grand style as he went down to the depot to meet the morning train. Miss Dorothy to the home of the Delcombes.

The little lady insisted on walking. As they crossed a bridge, her attention was called to a gang of workmen sinking a hollow wooden tube in a mud hole at the bank of the river. The man who was guiding it stood slowly half sunk in the slimy clay. It was

David Prescott. He waved his hand in friendly greeting to his cousin. "Come on," spoke Randal hurriedly. "This is just as all interesting."

"But that man waved his hand to you." "Oh, some mudlark of the crew, I suppose," responded Randal. "He doesn't look like a mudlark," said Dorothy. "See him guide that big frame thing. He must be pretty smart. There, in the place that was just grand that a fine looking fellow he is, too."

The irritated Randal managed to draw the interested companion away from the scene. He escorted his charge to her friends. Randal called at the Delcombes' home next morning, primed for that vaunted proposal. Mrs. Delcombe informed him that Miss Vance had started away for a walk along the river. She might have told her quarrel with Randal, a good many questions about the Burton's evening previous. Dorothy had learned that Randal was not the ambitious striving idol she had made of him. She learned of the noble sacrifice of his cousin. She discovered, too,

